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Meadowlark

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Illinois Ornithological Society

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Letter from the editor

Sometimes, a picture is worth a thousand birds. In fact, a photograph can be the difference between a rare bird sighting getting accepted or not by state ornithological committees.

Meadowlark provides a venue for photographs that document birds. These photos also spark memories for those who saw the rare avian finds of past seasons. In this issue, for instance, you'll see a photo taken by Bill Saylor of a Trumpeter Swan which was observed last April in northern Illinois. When I look at the photo, I am taken back to that sunny, early spring day when a lovely swan paraded on the pond and gave its unique, muffled trumpet-like call.

Alas, I never made it to Montrose Beach to see the rare Black Rail which strutted in the sand last spring for some lucky birders. But Kanae Hirabayashi snapped a photo of the rail, so now we can all enjoy it even though we weren't all there. You'll find her photo of the Black Rail in the Seasonal Highlights section of this issue.

We encourage our readers to send photos of birds, but there are a few guidelines you'll need to follow if you want to see your work in print. Record the exact date and location including town and county in which you saw the bird. Send that information along with a clear color print, your name, address, and phone number. It's better to put the information on a sticker and attach it to the photo's back than to write directly on the back of the photo. Sometimes the ink or lead bleeds through to the front.

A stamped return envelope will be helpful if you want your photo sent back when it's no longer needed. We use as many photos as we can, but sometimes we just don't have the space or we didn't get it in time to include it in the appropriate issue.

Right now, we use color prints that are reproduced in black and white. If you've taken slides, it would helps us to have a color print made from the slide.

Special thanks should go to all the photographers who regularly send us photos so you can enjoy and reminisce. Please congratulate Joe Milosevich, Dennis Oehmke, Kanae Hirabayashi, Robert Hughes, and all the other "sharp shooters" for adding one more dimension to our enjoyment of birds in Illinois.

Sheryl DeVore

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MEADOWLARK

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President's Message

As the season of growth approaches, we at IOS are hoping for similar growth. We have had a steady increase in membership each year. But it's still a fairly regular occurrence to find birders who are not aware of IOS.

IOS is now poised for a healthy membership growth. We need a marketing coordinator to oversee a statewide plan to help increase our visibility and provide information to birders.

The marketing coordinator would find and oversee regional market coordinators and organize necessary mailings. Regional coordinators would gather names of prospective members, prepare a database of these names, and help the statewide coordinator with mailings such as press releases for current events and information about local bird clubs.

An operating plan will provide the main catalyst for new growth. Let me know if you want to be part of our marketing team.

Eric Walters

About Our Cover

Staff illustrator Brian K. Willis drew the cover illustration of Merlin, a rarity seen during the Illinois 1994 Spring Bird Count. For more information on results of the count, see pages 127-132.

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DEATH TRAPS

Birds and Urban Mortality

By Christine Philip

As a Chicago birder, I am surprised less and less often by the unusual places I see birds. Ruby-crowned Kinglets in the potted hawthorne trees in front of my office on north Rush Street, a Gray-cheeked Thrush in a hedge no more than 8 inches wide in front of a hotel on busy Chicago Avenue, Connecticut Warblers stalking insects at the park surrounding the old Water Tower on Michigan Avenue, a House Wren going in and out of an open window of the Northwestern University Law Library, eating spiders around the window sill - these are common daytime feeding sites for migrating birds.

Birds migrating along Chicago's lakefront are forced to find food wherever they can. The phenomenon of a lakefront migration can be great for birders; birds are concentrated in a narrow band, with limited habitat available, making viewing much easier than in a wooded or grassland habitat where acreage is plentiful.

The birds I see alive around my office are the lucky ones. They've managed to survive (at least temporarily) among concrete canyons and acres of vertical hazards. The city of Chicago is frequently a lethal trap for migrating birds.

Urban mortality results from a dizzying array of sources, but Chicago's most common bird killers are its tall buildings, clad in reflective glass and generally brightly lit at night.

Conditions vary during each migration and a coordinated census of birds killed flying into buildings across Chicago and its metropolitan region hasn't been attempted, but rough extrapolation from fatality numbers at sites where specimens have been regularly collected for years suggests that hundreds of thousands of birds die every year in northeastern Illinois as a result of collisions with man-made structures.

Chicago's geographic location, roughly at the southern end of Lake Michigan, has attracted birds for thousands of years. Extensive marshes, grasslands, and wooded ravines provided cover and food for migrants on the north and southbound journeys during the pre-settlement era.

> "The city of Chicago is frequently a lethal trap for migrating birds."

Despite drastic alterations of Chicago's habitat during the last 150 years, passerine migration paths still tend to lead birds straight through Chicago and up and down the western side of Lake Michigan.

"Birds just cannot learn how to deal with tall buildings," said Dr. William Beecher, formerly director of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. "We've only had tall buildings for the last 100 years, which is just not enough time for bird evolution to change species' instincts," he said. "Big cities are killing birds. If birds even make it to Chicago, past all the other hazards they have to encounter on the way from neo-tropical wintering grounds, they stand a good chance of not making it out of the city at all."

When the John Hancock Center was completed in 1969, the building's management kept the structure brightly lit at night. On overcast nights during migration, birds seemed to head for the building like a magnet, said Beecher. "When the sky is overcast and birds stop orienting their flight by the stars, they will always head for the brightest light they see. In the case of Chicago in the 1970s, that was the Hancock building."

Beecher tried to persuade the Hancock's managers to turn off the lights at night during migration. He and a reporter from the Chicago Tribune stood below the Hancock on an overcast night years ago and "watched the birds hit the building in the thousands. We two alone weren't enough to convince the Hancock building's owners to dim the lights."

It wasn't until Beecher identified and tagged the 1,000 mortalities he collected from the Hancock after a single cloudy night, lined them up one after another in the parking lot of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and invited all the area's radio and

continued on page 124

Preventing window injuries to birds

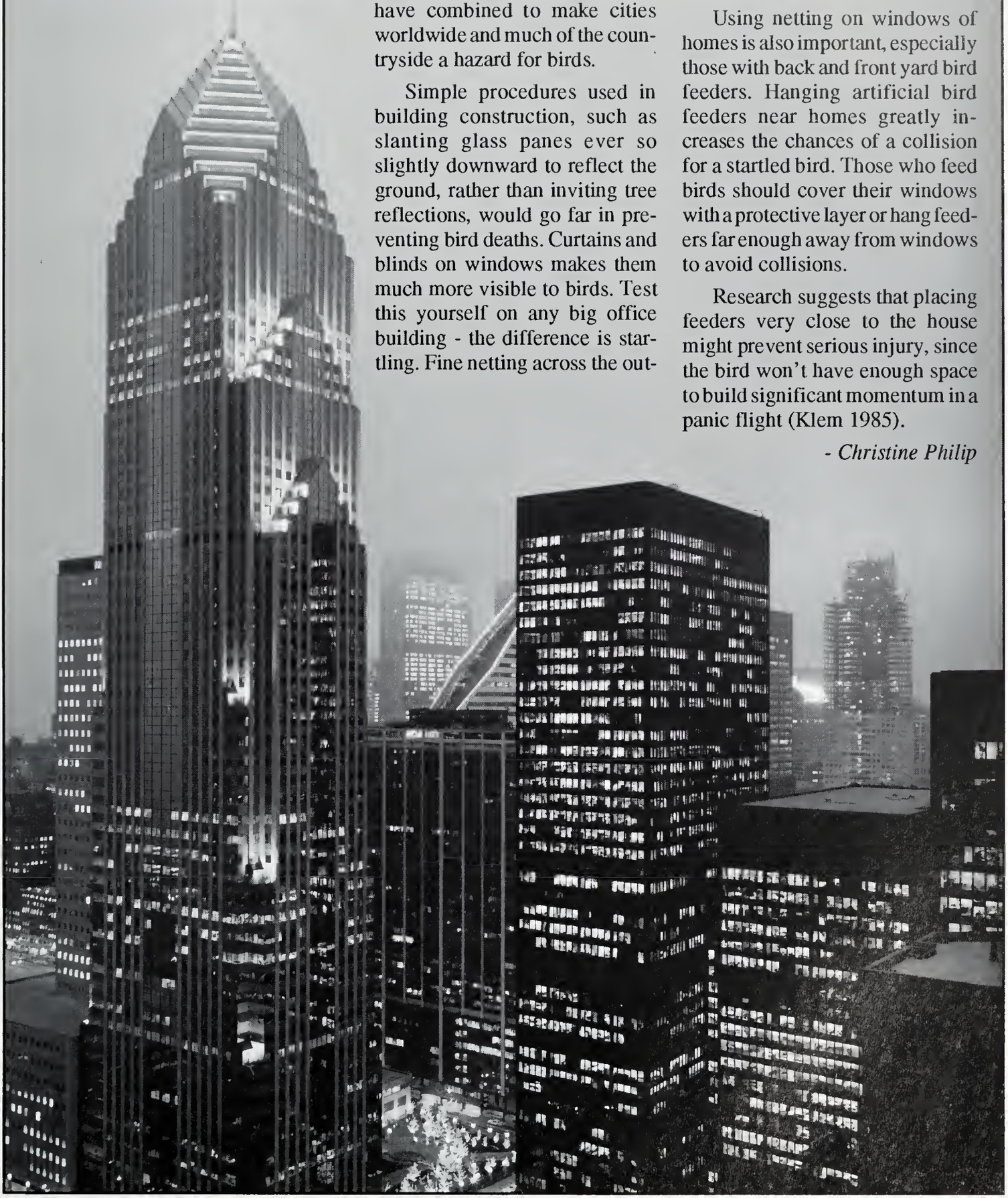
Glass window panes have been used since as early as 290 A.D., but never before in the 16 ensuing centuries until now have birds had to contend with so much reflective glass. Increased construction, a burgeoning world population, and new-age skyscraper technology have combined to make cities worldwide and much of the countryside a hazard for birds.

Simple procedures used in building construction, such as slanting glass panes ever so slightly downward to reflect the ground, rather than inviting tree reflections, would go far in preventing bird deaths. Curtains and blinds on windows makes them much more visible to birds. Test this yourself on any big office building - the difference is startling. Fine netting across the outside of windows prevents birds from ever hitting the glass, but doesn't interfere with human visibility from the inside.

Using netting on windows of homes is also important, especially those with back and front yard bird feeders. Hanging artificial bird feeders near homes greatly increases the chances of a collision for a startled bird. Those who feed birds should cover their windows with a protective layer or hang feeders far enough away from windows to avoid collisions.

Research suggests that placing feeders very close to the house might prevent serious injury, since the bird won't have enough space to build significant momentum in a panic flight (Klem 1985).

- Christine Philip



television stations and the newspapers to view the massacre, that the Hancock building managers agreed to snuff the lights. "It was only the glare of publicity that forced them to comply," said Beecher.

Chicago in the 1990s still has dozens of death trap buildings in which lights are inconsistently dimmed during migration periods. Many building managements pay lip service when contacted about bird migration hazards, but don't actually turn off the source of the problem.

One of the worst is the building at 311 S. Wacker. Birders commonly call the edifice the "Wedding Cake Building" because of the multi-tiered, exceedingly bright, decorative light structure on top of the building, clearly visible for miles. Building management has even boasted in its newsletter for tenants of its cooperation in saving birds by turning the lights off after 10 p.m. during spring and fall migration. But the garish lights have been commonly observed to remain on all night, all year. Even compliance with a 10 p.m. blackout may not be effective to save numbers of migrants, since research has long shown that most birds begin to fly in earnest at dusk and make their most concentrated flights early in the evening (Stokes 1985).

Local birder Al Welby has been watching this "Wedding Cake" building for years. Since he works nearby, Welby checks the base of the building most mornings during migration as well as nearby dumpsters. "The maintenance staff tends to get out there real early to sweep up the casualties off the sidewalk," he said. "They just throw them in the garbage. Those same janitors are the ones who tell me the real slaughter is up at the top of the building at the lighted Wedding Cake."

Bird deaths in urban settings aren't restricted by any means to lighted skyscrapers at night. A body of research is growing nationwide on the effects of other light sources on bird navigation, with many researchers concluding that flashing lights, such as those found on television transmission towers and lighthouses, particularly red lights, are most likely to distract birds from their migratory paths on overcast nights.

Vernon Kleen, of the Illinois Department of Conservation, noted that in Springfield, of two television transmission towers located about one-half mile apart, most bird deaths are recorded at the tower with red flashing lights, rather than the tower with white strobe lights. "It's not clear whether the birds are just hitting the guy wires and the towers or whether they are also so entranced by the lights that they just circle and circle the tower until they fall to the ground, exhausted," said Kleen.

Large and small buildings alike pose problems for birds because of reflective windows or glassed courtyards filled with vegetation.

Al Welby sees frequent bird collisions and mortality during the day at the Wedding Cake building. Not only does the building boast a killer light structure at night, but it also poses hazards to birds which use a grassy courtyard at the building to feed during the day. An indoor winter garden, a greenhouse restaurant, is filled with vegetation and Welby said birds frequently fly straight into the glass, aiming for trees they see inside the building. "The birds fly straight into the plate glass as fast as if they were making a dash for an outdoor tree. I see a lot of broken wings and bills and have to move a lot of birds to safety or just throw them away," said Welby.

The Hancock building, which is doing a reasonable job of dimming its nighttime lights, is surrounded by a number of small locust trees. Local birder Bob Hughes collected a large number of dead birds for the Field Museum during the fall migration of 1993 at the base of the Hancock, with 20 species of warblers including Mourning, Connecticut, Northern Parula, Cape May, and Black-throated Blue Warblers. Ovenbirds are the most numerous casualty.

Hughes' impression is that "the birds can see the building at night.

Helping injured birds

What should be done with an injured bird? Federal law prohibits attempts to treat the bird, except by licensed rehabilitators. Intent is important in the eyes of the federal authorities. Experts say a private citizen who is transporting a live bird to a rehabilitation center or a dead bird to a museum for its specimen collection, will not encounter legal tangles.

Willowbrook Wildlife Haven, the rehabilitation center run by the DuPage County Forest Preserve District, and the Trailside Museum in River Forest accept injured birds and operate referral services.

Willowbrook tries to get all injured birds back into the wild, said Rich Adams, the Haven's wildlife specialist. But about 50 percent of the injured birds received die within 24 hours of their accident. Of those that survive, window collision victims tend to sustain such severe neurological damage that they cannot be released into the wild and remain on permanent display at the center for educational purposes. About 61 percent of injured birds which survive the first day are eventually released back to the wild.

- Christine Philip

It's a huge structure and they can see it from a distance and can avoid it. I don't think they are hitting the building during migration flights. What I see them doing is flying straight for the reflections of trees at the base of the Hancock building They get disoriented or frightened by people and cars and aim for cover and smack straight into the glass. At times, I found so many dead birds I only had time to just shove them into my backpack to deliver to the Field Museum without even identifying them."

Birds often don't die directly after impact with a window or building. A leading researcher into the mechanics of bird mortality, Dr. Daniel Klem Jr., conducted a study in which he examined 300 birds that died after hitting windows (Klem 1990, Dunn 1993) from buildings in southern Illinois in the late 1980s. His research showed that: "The consequences of window strikes vary greatly for individual birds. Some are killed instantly. Others are knocked unconscious or stunned and later succumb to their injuries or scavengers, or they recover enough to fly off weakly, but seemingly unharmed. Still others appear startled, but unaffected and fly off immediately after impact."

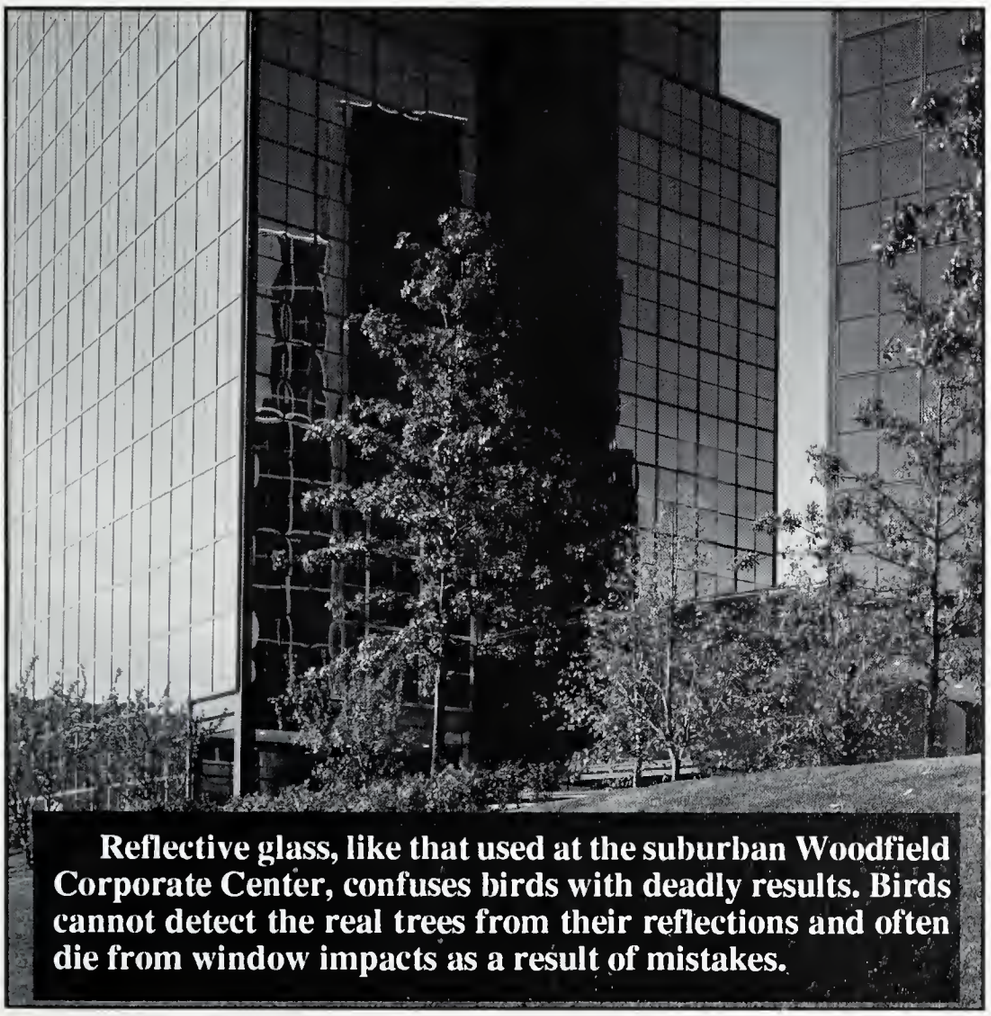
Klem's examination of the external and internal injuries of birds that struck windows showed that in every fatality there was some intracranial hemorrhaging. Skull fractures are very rare and none of the dead showed evidence of broken necks. Even birds that fly away from a window after hitting it are likely to suffer brain damage and internal head injuries. Klem's research suggests these accidents are likely to affect the bird's ability to survive and thrive even months later. Broken mandibles are a frequent result of a window smack, impairing the bird's ability to feed, leading to a long, agonizing death by starvation.

Bird mortality in the city of Chicago itself, while tragic, may yield important data for understanding mid-continental North American bird migration. Dr. David Willard, collection manager at the Field Museum, has been collecting and preserving dead birds from McCormick Place every day during spring and fall migration for 15 years. He is beginning the mammoth process of collating and analyzing his data. Over the years, McCormick Place, right on the lakefront at the mouth of Burnham Harbor, has averaged a kill rate between 1,000 and 2,000 every year.

"The data we've collected will be extremely useful on a number of fronts," said Willard. "We can compare species and numbers from spring migration to fall migration. We can tell from our data what birds are doing better on their wintering or breeding grounds.

We can tell from the proportions of species we find killed which sex of a species tended to survive migration and wintering in South America better over the course of several migrations. We can see what effects a climatic change may have on bird health and population numbers. We can chart early and late migration dates year to year. There is really hard data on bird population numbers waiting for us as a result of the dead birds we've collected at McCormick Place."

Noting the predominance of building kills by species may also help researchers map the pattern migrating birds take as they move south to north and back again through the Chicago area. McCormick Place, right on the lakefront, appears to attract sparrows and thrushes, said Willard. Bob Hughes finds similar species killed by the windows at Navy Pier, another hazard jutting into Lake Michigan. The Hancock, a few blocks inland, is a prime warbler magnet. Al Welby finds a mix of sparrows and warblers at the Wedding Cake building, but also finds dead and injured American Woodcock and Common Snipe, possibly due to the building's



Reflective glass, like that used at the suburban Woodfield Corporate Center, confuses birds with deadly results. Birds cannot detect the real trees from their reflections and often die from window impacts as a result of mistakes.

proximity to the Chicago River. The shorebirds may be using the river as a navigational tool through the urban canyons.

Out in the suburbs, Willowbrook Wildlife Haven tends to receive injured warbler, thrush, and sparrow species during migration, but in a much lower proportion than is commonly found at the Chicago lakefront. Willowbrook, however, sees far more injured birds of prey and dabbling waterfowl than are found in city locations and has a very busy summer emergency room for injured breeding birds. Injuries are frequently the result of car collisions, high tension wire tangles, cat and dog attacks, and mishaps with gardening activities. In the winter, Willowbrook also cares for more window collision injuries of birds using backyard bird feeders.

Most birders probably assume on an intuitive level that the magnitude of the bird casualties described are significantly contributing to the declining numbers of migratory birds we seem to observe each year.

Estimates for the rate of bird deaths vary widely, taking into account vagaries of weather and cataclysmic events. Klem conservatively estimated in 1991 that 97.6 million birds per year are killed by collisions with plate glass windows. The upper limit of Klem's death range from window collisions is 975 million birds per year. To put this shocking number in context, at the low range of man-caused death estimates, only hunting, accounting for 41 percent of mortality, results in more bird deaths. Plate glass collisions account for more than one-third of all deaths of birds caused by humans each year.

Willard said his preliminary data for McCormick Place, however, does not show widespread population declines of many species. "It's rather appalling that we are getting such consistent data from our dead bird collecting at McCormick Place," said Willard. "When you pick up so many dead birds year after year, it's hard not to try to translate that into a prediction of the decline of many species. But that is not, in fact, borne out by our collection of bird casualties over 15 years. If species' numbers were dropping significantly, we'd be seeing a crash in the number of birds we collect each season overall and by species. But in fact, we are not seeing any significant dips. Our rate of specimen collection is reasonably constant. Our urban data is not showing a correlation with the declining bird numbers shown by breeding bird surveys."

But for most birders, avian deaths of this magnitude are appalling. "I think it's horrible. I never get used to it," said Al Welby. "It blows my mind that these species fly all that distance - like a Yellow-rumped Warbler - only to end their lives in a stupid, needless death against the pane of a building. I know that what I see is just a tiny microcosm of what's happening nationwide, worldwide. The death of these birds is out of the sight of most normal people; they don't even notice the dead birds at the bottom of 311 S. Wacker as they step on them. But a lot of these deaths are preventable."

Welby's company may move into the Wedding Cake building, which will give him a little more sway as a tenant than he has now as a "crank birdwatcher."

"If we piled up all the birds which died in the city in a year, we'd have a staggering number, a huge mound of bodies," said Beecher. "I'm 80 years old and it's now time for younger people to take up the torch. Every person who builds a big building nowadays feels he has to put a candle up on top of it to celebrate. But that candle means death for migrating birds. With a lot of publicity, birders could influence the way older buildings are lighted, how their windows are curtained and screened, and how building managements tackle the problems. With concerted effort, birders could perhaps influence how new buildings are constructed to make them less hazardous to birds in the future."

Klem agrees: "The problem demands serious attention by all professionals acting in an environmentally responsible manner and dedicated or sympathetic to conservation, management, and the preservation of biodiversity. In my view, enough evidence already exists to suggest that unless preventive measures are enacted, glass will become an ever increasing threat to select species and birds in general."

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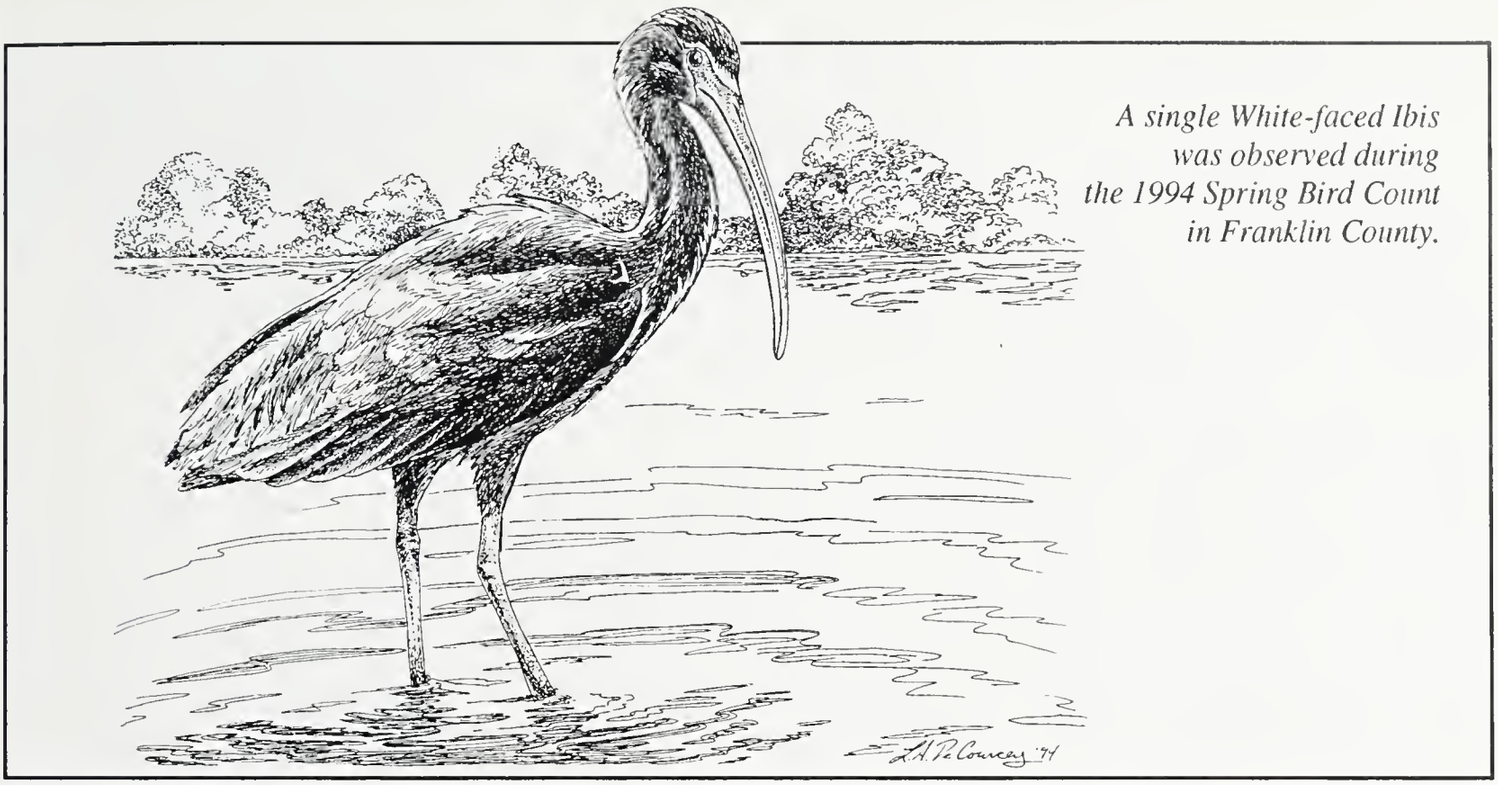

A single White-faced Ibis was observed during the 1994 Spring Bird Count in Franklin County.

Drawing by Leslie A. DeCourcey.

1994 STATEWIDE SPRING BIRD COUNT

by Dick Anderson

Regarding the 1993 Spring Bird Count, a compiler noted that the weather was "almost too good for outstanding birding." Not one observer made that comment after the 7 May 1994 count. A major front moved across the state from the early morning hours well into the afternoon which brought some form of rain and high winds to almost every county. Some counties experienced a clearing after the front passed. Temperatures were mostly in the 40s and 50s with only a few in the 60s. Wind speeds varied from 5 to 25 miles per hour. Hazel Clark of Hamilton County said the weather was "awful" with fog, rain, and wind.

The weather could have affected the number of observers; there were 1,377 observers this year, 126 less than last year. Only 16 counties had 20 or more participants compared to 19 last year. DuPage County led with 102 and Cook County followed with 92. In addition, observers walked 350 fewer miles and drove 833 more miles than last year. Observers should be commended for participating in 99 of 102 Illinois counties, seven more than last year. Only Monroe in Area 1, and Marion and Richland in Area 2 were missed. A total of 497,170 individual birds was reported, about 30,000 more than last year. There were 265 species reported this year, 11 more than last year and equal to 1990's high (See Table 1, left). There were 22 counties with 140 or more species and 6 counties with 160

TABLE 1
Annual Spring Bird Count Comparisons

Number of:	1994	1993	1992	Highest Total/ Yr(s)
Species	265	254	257	265 (90&94)
Total Birds	497,170	467,847	505,308	537,446 (1991)
Participating Counties	99	92	95	102 (1986)
Total Number of Observers	1,377	1,503	1,491	1,529 (1990)
Total Party Hours	4,989	5,245	5,228	5,245 (1993)
Party Miles Walked	2,049	2,390	2,604	2,604 (1992)
Party Miles Driven	22,503*	20,667	21,846	22,503 (1994)
Species in 90% or more Counties	46	49	49	49 (91-93)
Counties with 100 or more Species	65	74	71	74 (1993)
Counties with 20 or more Observers	16	19	17	23 (90-91)

* New High Count

or more species (See Table 2).

Highlights

The 1994 count set 47 new records and tied 31 former records. Some of the more significant new state and county high counts include the following (former high and year are noted in parentheses): 78 American White Pelicans (16, 1992), 40 in Hancock (14, 1992); 11 Snowy Egrets (10, 2 years); 699 Cattle Egrets, St. Clair (187, 1985); and 3 Trumpeter Swans in Cook, a new exotic species for the count (See Table 3, pp. 130-132). Researchers in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan have been releasing swans for introduction in those states; therefore, the countability of these birds is questionable.

Other noteworthy observations include 12,129 Canada Geese (10,643, 1992); 8,429 Mallards (7,306, 1991); 29,243 Ring-billed Gulls (19,263, 1993), 21,500 Cook (16,274, 1993); one Lesser Black-backed Gull, new species to the count; 3 Barn Owls (2, 2 years), 3 Pulaski (2 counties); 7,924 Northern Rough-winged Swallows (6,880, 1987), 1,627 Alexander (1575, 1983); 4,163 White-crowned Sparrows (4,136, 1983) (Table 3, pp. 130-132).

Observers submitted 108 documentations to support rare and out-of-season reports. Several were supported with drawings and photos. There were also many comments and explanations concerning local situations. All of these were much appreciated by the compiler and will be useful for future researchers. Besides out-of-season birds, there were few rarities. They include 1 White-faced Ibis (Franklin), 3rd year; 1 Cinnamon Teal (La Salle), 3rd year; 1 Yellow Rail (Jasper), 11th year; 1 Bullock's race of the Northern Oriole (Macon). All of these were well-documented.

Common Species

Red-winged Blackbird and Common Grackle were at the top of the list of 20 most common species, as usual, and were within 1,000 of last year's figures (Table 4, p. 132). Because of a low starling count, American Robin jumped to third place. A record high count of Ring-billed Gulls was observed while House Sparrow slipped

TABLE 2
County Statistics

County	Area	No. of Species	No. of Birds	No. of Observers	No. of Parties	Party Miles Walked/ Driven	Party Hours Walked/ Driven	Compiler
Adams+	3	141	9,608	15	6	14/388	21/39	A.Dierkes
Alexander	1	113	5,080	9	3	1/131	6/13	I. Domazlicky
Bond	2	75	2,440	3	1	2/160	4/9	C.Marbut
Boone*	4	107	12,315	37	24	73/377	61/44	A.Brei
Brown	3	108	1,361	1	1	3/50	6/2	M.Ward
Bureau	4	55	468	3	1	2/42	2/4	S.Shipp
Calhoun	2	129	11,374	12	6	5/80	9/35	W.Sutherland
Carroll+	4	142	4,243	4	3	14/237	19/19	J.Baughman
Cass	3	125	3,443	1	1	2/145	2/10	R.Randall
Champaign*+	3	142	9,065	27	16	41/344	60/30	H.Parker
Christian	2	125	2,731	4	3	12/188	20/5	C.Olson
Clark	2	60	2,340	7	5	4/63	4/17	D.Clem
Clay	2	71	804	3	2	4/127	5/8	T.Esker
Clinton+	2	143	6,252	7	3	35/270	18/11	R.Hayes
Coles	2	136	3,903	18	9	22/46	33/5	B.Hunt
Cook*+	4	178	43,643	92	35	185/385	204/35	D.Mandell
Crawford*	2	114	6,932	26	12	22/356	22/47	D.Schuur
Cumberland	2	113	2,929	8	5	13/110	22/7	L.Thorsen
De Kalb	4	105	5,594	10	6	23/459	18/44	D.Shambaugh
De Witt	3	120	3,272	9	6	19/287	25/23	Mil-Ishmael
Douglas	2	118	4,851	12	6	15/160	14/18	R.Szafoni
Du Page*+	4	154	21,426	102	32	180/298	196/32	D.Blewett
Edgar	2	96	5,910	18	8	16/294	21/40	R.Steidl
Edwards	1	98	5,556	8	3	7/123	7/28	E.Michels
Effingham	2	49	482	3	1	3/40	6/5	Luchtefeld
Fayette	2	85	1,168	7	6	11/51	17/6	A.W.Jones
Ford	3	65	1,187	3	2	6/69	13/7	L.David
Franklin+	1	143	3,230	2	2	14/230	16/14	R.Danley
Fulton	3	108	6,852	12	5	9/354	15/33	V.Humphreys
Gallatin	1	97	857	1	1	6/95	8/6	R.Bradley
Greene	2	104	1,755	5	1	4/61	6/4	Wuestenfeld
Grundy	4	71	1,595	11	6	7/139	9/14	B.Crane
Hamilton	1	105	1,777	6	5	14/178	22/17	H.Clark
Hancock	3	139	5,867	12	5	18/489	12/42	B.Roberts
Hardin	1	59	286	2	1	2/45	1/8	E.Steward
Henderson	3	112	1,536	5	2	6/161	10/15	C.Leib
Henry	4	106	2,652	8	4	6/188	7/8	R.Nyboer
Iroquois	3	117	2,865	12	5	19/185	44/7	R.Dannehl
Jackson	1	131	3,499	3	1	4/97	5/8	P.Biggers
Jasper	2	98	667	2	1	2/110	6/6	S.Simpson
Jefferson	1	85	1,019	4	1	0/92	0/7	F.Glass
Jersey	2	113	2,993	8	2	4/107	5/13	G.Ives
Jo Daviess	4	123	10,183	23	6	18/547	14/53	L.Dufford
Johnson	1	90	1,048	2	1	5/47	10/2	R.Boehmer
Kane*	4	136	9,744	32	17	58/304	82/26	Montgomery
Kankakee	4	87	2,579	15	5	14/124	18/9	E.Aubertin
Kendall	4	89	4,599	19	9	25/357	31/30	M.Gossmann
Knox+	3	145	6,816	15	9	31/615	32/48	M.Baum
Lake*+	4	174	19,782	40	34	102/499	149/20	D.Diaz
La Salle+	4	156	11,518	30	13	68/790	80/51	J.McKee
Lawrence	2	92	1,195	2	1	4/125	7/5	J.Garner
Lee	4	116	3,399	8	5	18/339	19/27	J.Bivins
Livingston	3	98	2,531	14	?	16/25	22/5	J.Jobst

to 6th place. On 7 May, there was a large swallow flight which extended at least from western Missouri through Illinois. This brought Tree Swallow to 7th place, Barn Swallow to 8th place, and Northern Rough-winged Swallow to 17th place.

Fifteen species were seen in all 99 counties. As was the case last year, four counties reported no Rock Doves. Are there really counties without Rock Doves or are the birders just not bothering to count the pigeons?

TABLE 2, cont.
County Statistics

County	Area	No. of Species	No. of Birds	No. Observers	of Parties	Party Miles Walked/Driven	Party Hours Walked/Driven	Compiler
Logan	3	90	5,463	19	12	25/418	30/37	M.Lanterman
Macon+	3	155	5,651	8	5	30/190	25/10	M.Deaton
Macoupin	2	103	1,674	3	2	30/104	2/80	M. Sweet
Madison+	2	160	6,548	17	8	23/306	29/34	J.McCall
Marshall	3	90	1,570	5	2	3/174	3/19	M.Hill
Mason+	3	161	9,720	15	6	30/214	36/24	R.Bjorklund
Massac	1	112	2,812	3	3	9/48	14/4	M.Bennett
McDonough*	3	134	14,047	69	38	83/410	114/68	E.Franks
McHenry*+	4	142	16,943	55	23	56/737	53/79	D.Frey
McLean	3	112	2,790	8	4	10/92	16/6	D.Birkenholz
Menard	3	123	2,498	4	3	17/109	14/16	M.Morin
Mercer+	4	144	5,305	4	2	7/202	7/22	B.Bertrand
Montgomery	2	97	1,438	6	4	6/93	17/8	M.Phipps
Morgan+	2	142	3,640	5	2	15/260	4/16	T.Ward
Moultrie	2	99	2,242	4	2	7/22	11/6	R.Cottingham
Ogle	4	81	2,220	14	9	20/127	25/11	M.Swan
Peoria+	3	142	6,172	14	6	21/354	36/23	E.Voeste
Perry	1	112	1,202	2	2	6/20	12/2	J.Vancil
Piatt*	3	136	4,237	21	10	16/89	38/13	E.Regehr
Pike	2	121	4,457	11	6	6/300	13/33	J.Funk
Pope	1	98	506	4	2	11/128	9/3	D.Spivey
Pulaski	1	97	1,084	1	1	5/60	3/6	R.Lindsay
Putnam	4	65	594	4	4	12/48	25/10	D.Ferrari
Randolph	1	120	2,389	4	2	7/180	6/16	D.Gross
Rock Island+	4	144	7,033	17	10	15/541	22/39	T.Murphy
St. Clair+	1	143	7,157	10	6	27/305	34/28	R.Call
Saline	1	123	1,657	6	4	9/120	16/11	K.Phelps
Sangamon+	2	143	3,222	2	2	11/160	15/5	D.Bohlen
Schuyler*	3	85	3,862	72	51	28/99	59/30	Goldsbrgh
Scott	2	109	1,852	7	2	8/122	8/9	S.Tavender
Shelby	2	128	2,336	6	4	10/310	17/22	K.Forcum
Stark	3	50	279	1	1	4/8	8/1	M.Hartley
Stephenson	4	74	4,247	15	4	24/234	11/13	G.Visel
Tazewell	3	118	4,313	14	4	12/231	14/27	L.Endres
Union+	1	164	11,295	15	7	21/404	16/47	V.Kleen
Vermilion*	3	151	8,484	22	14	34/370	53/23	M.Campbell
Wabash	1	75	993	10	8	8/48	22/9	G.Adams
Warren	3	76	1,346	11	8	11/122	17/11	Schoonover
Washington	1	101	1,585	8	3	5/122	17/8	M.Kemper
Wayne	1	56	506	1	1	3/130	3/7	G.Rose
White	1	72	1,143	8	6	7/30	8/10	D.Williams
Whiteside	4	106	2,878	13	6	14/237	19/17	L.Jones
Will*	4	168	17,703	54	19	77/1037	97/101	E.Wodtke
Williamson+	1	156	6,393	19	6	29/406	32/34	T.Evans
Winnebago+	4	143	11,363	21	9	52/60	431/30	J.Armstrong
Woodford	3	101	3,105	3	2	4/139	10/5	B.Onken

* denotes counties with 20 or more participants
+ denotes counties with 140 or more species

Rarities

The following species were reported from only one county: Red-necked Grebe, White-faced Ibis, Trumpeter Swan, Cinnamon Teal, Black Scoter, Mississippi Kite, Swainson's Hawk, Merlin, Greater Prairie-Chicken, Yellow Rail, Black-bellied Plover, Black-necked Stilt, American Avocet, Baird's Sandpiper, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Thayer's Gull, Iceland Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, Barn Owl, Long-eared Owl, Short-eared Owl, LeConte's Sparrow, Sharp-tailed Sparrow, Rusty Blackbird, and Brewer's Blackbird. Species reported from only two counties include Horned Grebe, Eared Grebe, Western Sandpiper, Franklin's Gull, Connecticut Warbler, American Tree Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Henslow's Sparrow, and Lapland Longspur.

It's interesting to note the high count of gulls and late species; Iceland Gull, Thayer's Gull, Great Black-backed Gull, and Lesser Black-backed Gull. There were 26 species of shorebirds but numbers were generally low. Disturbing was the count of only two Greater Prairie-Chickens statewide (Jasper County). Perhaps the weather was a factor. Arlene Brei of Boone County reports that warblers were almost non-existent. Other northern counties fared better, especially with early species such as the Palm and Yellow-rumped Warbler. Southern counties had much better warbler variety including most breeding species.

Finally, since Illinois has not yet officially recognized the Monk Parakeet, it has not been included in this report, even though the bird was seen during the count.

(Continued on next page)

Thanks to all county compilers who spent many long hours preparing their reports and also to Vernon Kleen for his help and support.

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TABLE 3 • Species List

Species	Total # of Coun -ties.	Total # of Birds	High County	Total # for High County
Common Loon	13	34	Warren	(6)
Pied-billed Grebe	44	245	Fulton	(50)
Horned Grebe	2	2	Two counties	(1)
Red-necked Grebe	1#	1#	Macon	#(1)
Eared Grebe	2	2	Two counties	(1)
Am. White Pelican	6*	78*	Hancock	*(40)
Double-cr. Cormorant	42	2,111	Cook	(440)
American Bittern	14	21	Williamson	(4)
Least Bittern	5	6	Williamson	(2)
Great Blue Heron+	99*	3,081	Cook	(146)
Great Egret	55#	902	Will	(238)
Snowy Egret	4	11*	Massac	(4)
Little Blue Heron	14	135	Madison	(62)
Cattle Egret	37	1,284*	St. Clair	*(699)
Green Heron	76	451	Cook	(38)
Blk-cr. Night-Heron	17	996	Cook	(818)
Yel-cr. Night-Heron	11	23	Two counties	(4)
White-faced Ibis	1#	1#	Franklin	#(1)
Mute Swan	17*	108*	Cook	(24)
Snow Goose	6#	13	Two counties	(3)
Canada Goose+	93*	12,129*	Du Page	(2546)
Wood Duck	88	3,159*	McHenry	*(242)
Green-winged Teal	11	75	McHenry	(21)
Am. Black Duck	7	14	Du Page	(4)
Mallard+	95*	8,731	Du Page	(1157)
Northern Pintail	5	9	McHenry	(3)
Blue-winged Teal	73	1,160	McHenry	(94)
Cinnamon Teal	1#	1	La Salle	(1)
Northern Shoveler	24	66	Carroll	(10)
Gadwall	14	55	Lake	(13)
American Wigeon	11	23	Two counties	(4)
Canvasback	4	4	Four counties	(1)
Redhead	3	4	Mason	(2)
Ring-necked Duck	15	56	Lake	(17)
Lesser Scaup	18	77	Cook	(14)
Black Scoter	1#	2*	Lake	*(2)
Bufflehead	5	36	Lake	(19)
Hooded Merganser	12	35	Morgan	(13)
Common Merganser	5	18	Two counties	(6)
Red-br. Merganser	9	163	Two counties	73
Ruddy Duck	14	79	Mason	(25)
Black Vulture	4	13	Union	(7)
Turkey Vulture+	93*	1,778	Union	(110)
Osprey	24	30	Calhoun	(4)
Mississippi Kite	1	4	Union	4
Bald Eagle	8	28*	Williamson	*(14)
Northern Harrier	27	41	Two counties	(4)
Sharp-shinned Hawk	26	41	Du Page	(6)
Cooper's Hawk	30#	56	McHenry	(7)
Red-shouldered Hawk	22	40	McHenry	(4)
Broad-winged Hawk	24	48	Two counties	(6)
Swainson's Hawk	1	1	Kane	(1)

TABLE 3 • Species List, cont.

Species	Total # of Coun ties	Total # of Birds	High County	Total # for High County
Red-tailed Hawk	95	1,116	Jo Daviess	(62)
American Kestrel	83	515	Three counties	(20)
Merlin	1	1	Cook	#(1)
Peregrine Falcon	5	6	Union	(2)
Gray Partridge	3	9	Lee	(6)
Ring-neck. Pheasant	65	1,238	Boone	(99)
Gr. Prairie-Chicken	1	2	Jasper	(2)
Wild Turkey	58*	296*	Jo Daviess	(61)
Northern Bobwhite	80	1,110	McDonough	(90)
Yellow Rail	1	1	Jasper	(1)
King Rail	3	3	Three counties	(1)
Virginia Rail	17	63	Two counties	(11)
Sora	46	378	McHenry	(41)
Common Moorhen	10	43	Cook	(10)
American Coot	45	788	Mason	(432)
Sandhill Crane	7*	21	Lake	(9)
Blk-bellied Plover	1	1	Macon	(1)
Am. Golden-Plover	18	3,777	Champaign	(1,466)
Semipalmated Plover	17	94	Jackson	(19)
Killdeer+	98	3,177	Will	(157)
Black-necked Stilt	1#	2#	Union	#(2)
American Avocet	1	4	Vermilion	(4)
Greater Yellowlegs	51	249	St. Clair	(28)
Lesser Yellowlegs	59	1,073	Macon	(157)
Solitary Sandpiper	70	589	Champaign	(39)
Willet	3	9	Hancock	(7)
Spotted Sandpiper	75	528	Du Page	(37)
Upland Sandpiper	18	43	Adams	(15)
Sanderling	3	14	Lake	(10)
Semipalm. Sandpiper	27	196	Madison	(31)
Western Sandpiper	2	4	Rock Island	(3)
Least Sandpiper	47	795	Brown	(125)
Baird's Sandpiper	1	3	Brown	(3)
Pectoral Sandpiper	44	576	Mercer	(76)
Dunlin	15	58	Cook	(11)
Stilt Sandpiper	1	2	Rock Island	(2)
Buff-brst. Sandpiper	1	4	Vermilion	(4)
Short-b. Dowitcher	14	39	Rock Island	(9)
Long-b. Dowitcher	3	13	Knox	(7)
Common Snipe	26	49	Lake	(8)
American Woodcock	31	111	Lake	(25)
Wilson's Phalarope	3	4	St. Clair	(2)
Franklin's Gull	2	2	Two counties	(1)
Bonaparte's Gull	12	369	Lake	(330)
Ring-billed Gull	54	29,243*	Cook	*(21,500)
Herring Gull	24#	2,947	Cook	(1,770)
Thayer's Gull,	1#	1	Lake	(1)
Iceland Gull	1#	1#	Lake	#(1)
Lesser Blk-bck. Gull	1*	1*	Lake	*(1)
Glaucous Gull	1#	1	Cook	(1)
Great Blk-bck Gull	1#	2*	Lake	*(2)
Caspian Tern	23*	360*	Cook	*(166)
Common Tern	30#	568	Lake	(338
Forster's Tern	36#	607	Lake	(351)
Black Tern	37*	353	Shelby	(42)
Rock Dove+	95	4,785	Cook	(526)
Mourning Dove+	99	9,148	McDonough	(380)
Black-bill Cuckoo	14	23	Jackson	(9)
Yellow-bill Cuckoo	40	89	Union	(17)
Barn-Owl	1#	3*	Pulaski	*(3)
East. Screech-Owl	36	62	Lake	(6)
Great Horned Owl	60	191	Du Page	(21)

TABLE 3 • Species List, cont.

Species	Total # of Counties	Total # of Birds	High County	Total # for High County
Barred Owl	64	234	Knox	(18)
Long-eared Owl	1	1	Rock Island	(1)
Short-eared Owl	1	1	Jasper	(1)
Common Nighthawk	45	179	Union	(25)
Chuck-will's-widow	9	18	Saline	(5)
Whip-poor-will	55	268	Johnson	(20)
Chimney Swift	93	8,772	Will	(1,122)
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	53	288	Three counties	(19)
Belted Kingfisher	75	384	Cook	(17)
Red-headed Woodpecker	+99	2,149	McDonough	(164)
Red-bellied Woodpecker	+98#	1,639	McDonough	(93)
Yel-bell. Sapsucker	16	35	Livingston	(10)
Downy Woodpecker+	93	1,576	McDonough	(93)
Hairy Woodpecker	73	293	Lake	(24)
Northern Flicker+	97	2,578	Du Page	(172)
Pileated Woodpecker	50	193	Union	(43)
Olive-s. Flycatcher	15	21	Menard	(5)
Eastern Wood-Pewee	65	307	Union	(84)
Acadian Flycatcher	30	121	Union	(43)
Willow Flycatcher	12	21	Menard	(5)
Least Flycatcher	54	245	Sangamon	(22)
Eastern Phoebe	83	586	Union	(64)
Gr. Crest. Flycatcher	85	752	Union	(82)
Eastern Kingbird+	94	1,360	Union	(157)
Horned Lark+	92	3,534	McHenry	(242)
Purple Martin	86	2,045	Randolph	(117)
Tree Swallow	88	19,436	Calhoun	(2,594)
N. Rough-winged Swallow	85	7,924*	Alexander	*(1,627)
Bank Swallow	65	3,533	Clinton	(1,200)
Cliff Swallow	53	1,564	Shelby	(270)
Barn Swallow+	99	17,524	Calhoun	(2,651)
Blue Jay+	98	7,465	Du Page	(426)
American Crow+	99	9,041	Du Page	(693)
Fish Crow	7	29	Union	(12)
Blk-cap. Chickadee	69	3,498	Du Page	(320)
Carolina Chickadee	31	468	Union	(67)
Tufted Titmouse+	95*	2,358	McDonough	(192)
Red-brst Nuthatch	38#	110	Boone	(9)
White-br Nuthatch+	94	1,195	McDonough	(58)
Brown Creeper	23	42	Two counties	(4)
Carolina Wren	76	665	Union	(92)
House Wren+	96	3,139	McDonough	(201)
Winter Wren	4	6	Two counties	(2)
Sedge Wren	20	54	McDonough	(13)
Marsh Wren	26*	95	Cook	(18)
Gold-crwnd Kinglet	5	6	Lake	(2)
Ruby-crwnd Kinglet	66	1,226	Lake	(205)
Blue-gr. Gnatcatcher	79	1,373	Union	(135)
Eastern Bluebird+	96	2,036	Jo Daviess	(118)
Veery	60	341	Union	(45)
Gray-cheeked Thrush	57	374	Union	(179)
Swainson's Thrush	70	579	Union	(133)
Hermit Thrush	39	115	Cook	(22)
Wood Thrush+	89	911	Union	(68)
American Robin+	99	31,010	Du Page	(1,598)
Gray Catbird+	99	2,834	Champaign	(152)
No. Mockingbird	75	577	Edwards	(35)

TABLE 3 • Species List, cont.

Species	Total # of Counties	Total # of Birds	High County	Total # for High County
Brown Thrasher+	99	2,612	Du Page	(163)
American Pipit	8	93	Macon	*(53)
Cedar Waxwing	52	1,061	Du Page	(251)
Loggerhead Shrike	36	101	Union	(11)
European Starling+	99	29,452	Du Page	(1,844)
White-eyed Vireo	64#	357	Union	(89)
Bell's Vireo	16	23	Jefferson	(4)
Solitary Vireo	34	102	Two counties	(10)
Yellow-thr. Vireo	60	261	Union	(23)
Warbling Vireo	74	764	Madison	(37)
Philadelphia Vireo	19	44	Union	(16)
Red-eyed Vireo	72	477	Union	(69)
Blue-winged Warbler	45	213	Cook	(21)
Golden-winged Warbler	43	193	Mason	(32)
Tennessee Warbler	72	1,331	Union	(194)
Orange-cr. Warbler	22	44	Sangamon	(7)
Nashville Warbler	69	826	Cook	(72)
Northern Parula	58	437	Union	(58)
Yellow Warbler	79	1,589	Cook	(184)
Chestnut-s. Warbler	59	178	Union	(48)
Magnolia Warbler	54	195	Peoria	(22)
Cape May Warbler	30	54	Lake	(6)
Blk-thr Blu. Warbler	13	35	Vermilion	(16)
Yellow-rump Warbler+	90	6,209	Lake	(569)
Blk-thr Grn. Warbler	69	945	Mason	(98)
Blackburnian Warblr	43	101	Schuyler	(20)
Yellow-thr. Warbler	31	90	Union	(21)
Pine Warbler	21	52	Williamson	(10)
Prairie Warbler	13	45	Saline	(10)
Palm Warbler	78	3,302	Lake	(441)
Bay-brstd Warbler	19	63	Union	(16)
Blackpoll Warbler	48	313	Union	(119)
Cerulean Warbler	32	71	Carroll	(13)
Blk-&-wht. Warbler	75	664	Mason	(55)
American Redstart	74	522	Rock Island	(53)
Prothon. Warbler	50	222	Union	(43)
Worm-eating Warbler	17	84	Union	(46)
Ovenbird	75*	695	Piatt	(56)
No. Waterthrush	70	697	Champaign	(48)
La. Waterthrush	47	139	Union	(35)
Kentucky Warbler	44	272	Union	(114)
Connecticut Warbler	2	2	Two counties	(1)
Mourning Warbler	6	13	Union	(8)
Common Yellowthroat+	95#	2,402	Union	(157)
Hooded Warbler	16	40	Union	(16)
Wilson's Warbler	11	19	Union	(5)
Canada Warbler	8	9	Vermilion	(2)
Yellow-brstd Chat	45	211	Union	(36)
Summer Tanager	38	165	Union	(77)
Scarlet Tanager	76	326	Union	(51)
Northern Cardinal+	99	9,750	Du Page	(442)
Rose-breasted Grosbeak+	91	1,935	Mercer	(157)
Blue Grosbeak	16	43	Union	(16)
Indigo Bunting+	96	2633	Union	(433)
Dickcissel	65	759	Union	(119)
Rufous-sided Towhee+	92	1,421	Mason	(109)

TABLE 3
Species List, cont.

Species	Total # of Counties	Total # of Birds	High County	Total # for High County
Am. Tree Sparrow	2	2	Two counties	(1)
Chipping Sparrow	97*	3,610	McDonough	(292)
Clay-color. Sparrow	2	2	Two counties	(1)
Field Sparrow+	96	2,373	Will	(125)
Vesper Sparrow	55	252	La Salle	(36)
Lark Sparrow	26	148	Mason	(28)
Savannah Sparrow	58	541	Du Page	(84)
Grasshopper Sparrow	69	429	Mason	(38)
Henslow's Sparrow	2	6	Two counties	(3)
Le Conte's Sparrow	1	1	Pike	(1)
Sharp-tail Sparrow	1	1	Macon	(1)
Fox Sparrow	3	3	Three counties	(3)
Song Sparrow+	97	5,333	Du Page	(513)
Lincoln's Sparrow	30	155	Cook	(21)
Swamp Sparrow	66	909	Lake	(109)
White-throated Sparrow+	92	4,738	Cook	(470)
White-crowned Sparrow+	93#	4,163*	Champaign	(313)
Harris' Sparrow	1	1	Pike	(1)
Dark-eyed Junco	7	13	Three counties	(3)
Lapland Longspur	2	4	Knox	(3)
Bobolink	77*	3,148	Calhoun	(384)
Red-winged Blackbird+	98	54,840	Du Page	(3,197)
Eastern Meadowlark+	99	6,808	McDonough	(369)
Western Meadowlark	29*	190	Henry	(26)
Yel-head. Blackbird	11	148	Cook	(35)
Rusty Blackbird	1	8	Rock Island	(8)
Brewer's Blackbird	1	4	Lake	(4)
Common Grackle+	99	36,708	Boone	(1811)
Brown-headed Cowbird+	99	8,278	Jo Daviess	(506)
Orchard Oriole	65	242	Union	(38)
Northern Oriole+	97	2,477	Mason	(130)
Purple Finch	49	507	Livingston	(50)
House Finch+	90#	3,824	Du Page	(241)
Pine Siskin	28	90	Du Page	(10)
American Goldfinch+	99	8,466	Du Page	(553)
Evening Grosbeak	4	14	Saline	(10)
House Sparrow+	99	23,279	Boone	(1,444)
Euras. Tree Sparrow	21	324	Schuyler	(55)
# Ties Previous High Counts	22	4		5
* New High Counts	17	18		12

+ denotes species reported from 89 or more counties (90 percent)

Supplemental Records:

[Trumpeter Swan]	1*	3*	Cook	*(3)
[Bullock's Oriole]	1*	1*	Macon	*(1)

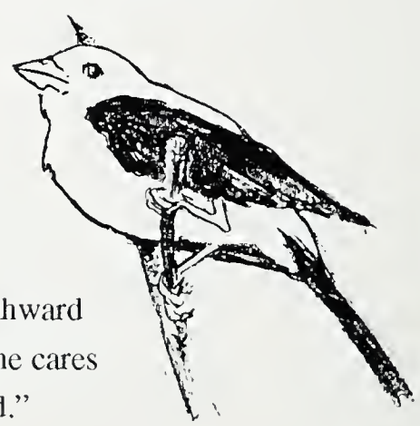
TABLE 4
20 Most Common SBC Species

Species	1994	Highest Count	# Years in top 20
Red-winged Blackbird	54,840	63,974 (1991)	23
Common Grackle	36,708	59,264 (1974)	23
American Robin	31,010	34,874 (1989)	23
European Starling	29,452	37,736 (1992)	23
Ring-billed Gull	29,243	*29,243 (1994)	10
House Sparrow	23,279	31,321 (1983)	23
Tree Swallow	19,436	24,573 (1989)	10
Barn Swallow	17,524	18,156 (1983)	23
Canada Goose	12,129	*12,129 (1994)	9
Northern Cardinal	9,750	11,427 (1992)	23
Mourning Dove	9,148	11,377 (1990)	23
American Crow	9,041	13,226 (1991)	23
Chimney Swift	8,772	9,987 (1983)	22
American Goldfinch	8,466	13,788 (1990)	22
Mallard	8,429	*8,429 (1994)	14
Brown-headed Cowbird	8,278	11,831 (1992)	22
No. Rough-winged Swallow	7,924	* 7,924 (1994)	4
Blue Jay	7,465	13,446 (1984)	23
Eastern Meadowlark	6,808	7,720 (1992)	18
Yellow-rumped Warbler	6,209	14,746 (1989)	12

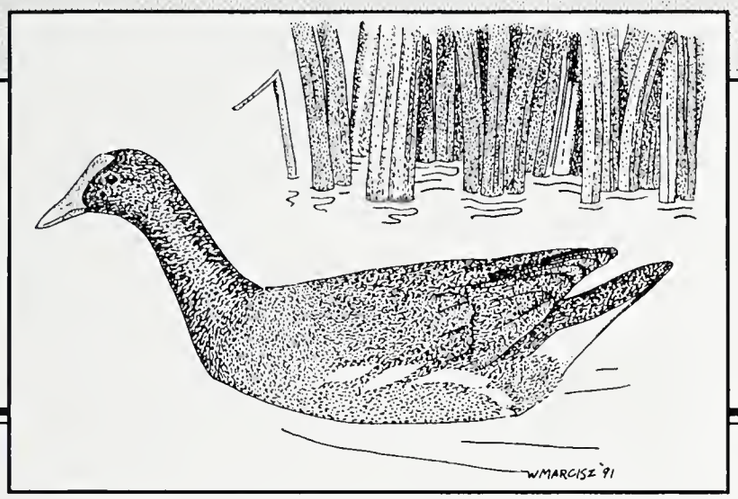
* = New High Count

"Listen!

When you step over your threshold
in the morning to pick up the newspaper,
stop a moment, straighten, and listen to the
birds. Across the street, in the maples, a scarlet
tanager is calling. Freshly come out of the
tropics, he pauses
on your street
a week,
a day,
sometimes
just an hour,
before he wings northward
to the raptures and the cares
of the mating ground."



--Donald Culross Peattie from "A Cup of Sky"



Lake Calumet:
Birders in Paradox

by Walter J. Marcisz

par.a.dox \ n [L *paradoxum*, fr. Gk *paradoxon*, fr. neut. of *paradoxos* contrary to expectation] **3:** something with seemingly contradictory qualities or phases : something involving an inherent contradiction (Webster 1977)

The best and the worst. The sublime amid the abhorrent. In birding the Lake Calumet area on Chicago's far southeast side, birders are indeed confronted with paradox - a landscape where superb natural areas, extensive wetlands, and rookeries of endangered birds are juxtaposed against a harsh backdrop of rusting industry, dump sites, and sewage treatment lagoons. The dichotomous nature of this landscape has inspired projects of diverse and often contradictory intent, ranging from a recently aborted call for an international airport to a local push for a national park by area residents. Given the ecological bounty of the area, this writer believes that the latter project would constitute a far more appropriate use of the area.

The Birds

Birding the Lake Calumet area can be spectacular. Almost anything can and has turned up here, including one of the few North American records of Large-billed Tern, a South American species found by A.L. Campbell in 1949 (Bohlen 1989). The area boasts two recent Illinois first state records including a Reddish Egret seen the summer of 1993 (Meadowlark 2:45) and a Glaucous-winged Gull seen in 1992, pending approval by the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee.

Due to the abundant local wetlands, migrant shorebirds naturally provide much of the attraction. Numbers vary from year to year, depending on the presence of suitable habitat (mud flats), but recent years have been good, as attested by IOS' August 1993 Calumet field trip in which 17 species, including a Willet and 22 Baird's Sandpipers, were found.

Spring migrant shorebirds are most often detected during May, but fall migrants are typically far more numerous. Fall shorebirds begin to arrive in late June, peaking in July and August. Numbers often begin to diminish by mid- September.

Gulls provide excitement during the winter months. Thousands of Herring and Ring-billed Gulls winter here annually, and it is not unusual to find small numbers of some of the rarer species mixed in with the crowd. Lesser Black-backed Gull has become a regular visitor in recent years. Glaucous Gull also occurs annually. Thayer's Gull is virtually impossible to miss on any given winter day. Iceland and Great Black-backed Gulls, although much rarer, are also reported every winter.

Best numbers of gulls are present when lakes and rivers are half iced-over, providing open water for foraging and ice on which the gulls rest (Bohlen 1989). Gulls also forage at garbage dumps, and excellent views can be obtained on days when garbage is being dumped at various area landfills (Monday through Saturday - gulls can sometimes be difficult to find on Sundays).

Gulls also occur as nesting species in the Calumet area. Although small numbers of Ring-billed and Herring Gulls have recently begun to nest elsewhere in Illinois, the Lake Calumet colony remains by far the largest in the state. In a survey conducted on behalf of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in 1989, researchers William C. Sharf and Gary W. Shugart found 8,155 Ring-billed Gull nests and 195 Herring Gull nests on the island and slips at the southeast corner of the lake (Mierzwa, Culberson et al 1991). The colony appears to have increased in size since then, with a minimum of 10,000 estimated nesting pairs currently present (J. Landing - pers. comm.).

Of perhaps greater significance are the numerous wetland species including several state-endangered or state-threatened birds which nest at Lake Calumet. The area currently hosts the largest documented breeding colony of state-endangered Black-

The Common Moorhen, endangered in Illinois, nests regularly at Lake Calumet. Drawing by Walter Marcisz.

crowned Night-Herons in Illinois. Smaller numbers of Great Egrets, also endangered in Illinois, nest alongside the night-herons at Indian Ridge Marsh. State high counts of Common Moorhens (both broods and individuals) are also regularly reported from Lake Calumet's Indian Ridge Marsh. This single location supports what is likely the largest concentration of nesting moorhens remaining in the state. Yellow-headed Blackbirds have decreased in numbers in recent years at Lake Calumet, dropping from an estimated 35 nesting pairs in 1991 to only nine pairs in 1992 (J. Landing- pers. comm.). Their decline appears to be closely linked to the spread of purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), which does not provide a suitable nesting substrate. Nesting Pied-billed Grebes are scattered throughout the area, with largest concentrations located at the Big Marsh.

Black-crowned Night-Herons, endangered in Illinois, nest at Indian Ridge Marsh. Photo by Joe Nowak.

The Areas

The entries which follow will provide a brief tour of some of the best Lake Calumet birding areas. But before we go on, a few notes of caution are necessary.

Late fall (mid-September through mid-December) can be a dangerous time to bird Lake Calumet because of the numerous hunters who utilize the area. Always wear conspicuous clothing when birding at this time. Also, as a direct consequence of hunters' activities, significant numbers of some of the larger species (e.g. waterfowl) are undoubtedly driven from the area, making for generally poorer overall birding during the hunting season.

Due to private ownership of many of the local land parcels, both habitat quality and access to birding areas can often change dramatically within a relatively short time. In some cases, large tracts of habitat are completely obliterated during the course of a year. As an example, excellent longspur habitat (including a Chestnut-collared Longspur in 1993) at the north end of the lake was recently destroyed during the construction of a golf course (D. Mandell, pers. comm.). On the plus side, many of the best privately owned birding areas (e.g. Big Marsh, Deadstick Pond, Indian Ridge) can be easily birded from roadsides without actually entering private property.

To reach any of the areas listed below, take Interstate 94 to Chicago's far south side, exit at the 130th St. east ramp, then follow local roads to specific birding sites (see map).

Thomas J. O'Brien Lock & Dam. On the west bank of Calumet River. To enter, turn south from 130th St. onto entrance road immediately west of bridge over Calumet River. This is one of the best spots in the Calumet region for wintering gulls. Look for Thayer's, Lesser Black-backed, and Glaucous Gulls on landfill west of entrance road, and also on the Calumet River and grassy lawns east. Iceland and Great Black-backed Gulls are also possible in winter. Franklin's Gulls are occasional in fall (July - November). A California Gull was noted here in December 1991, and a Glaucous-winged Gull was present November through December 1992.

Hegewisch Marsh. On west side of Torrence Ave., 0.1 mile south of 130th St. Variable for summering/nesting wetland birds, but can be excellent in some years. In 1991, Redheads and Ruddy Ducks nested, along with Pied-billed Grebes, Blue-winged Teal, Common Moorhens, and numerous American Coots. Yellow-headed Blackbirds nest sporadically, when cattail cover is sufficient. Bell's Vireo, unusual for the area, summered in 1992. The area is also excellent for migrant shorebirds if water levels come down in late July and August. If these conditions are present, hundreds of birds can be noted in a single day. A Ruff was observed here in July 1992.

116th Street Marsh. On south side of unimproved 116th St., immediately west of Torrence Ave. (marsh is best viewed from 116th St.). In recent years, this has become one of the few reliable locations to find spring migrant shorebirds in the Chicago area. White-rumped Sandpiper, Dunlin, Stilt Sandpiper, and Wilson's Phalarope were all noted here in May of 1992 and 1993 (white-rumps and Dunlins arrive late in the month). A Willet was seen here in June 1989. The area is also good for fall migrant shorebirds, with many of the commoner species present. Virginia Rails and Soras nested here in 1993.

Indian Ridge Marsh. On north and south sides of 122nd St. between Torrence Ave. and Norfolk & Western railroad tracks. From Torrence Ave., drive west on 122nd. St. for 0.25 mile, park on roadside just east of tracks. After parking, look north at marsh and cottonwood grove. From mid-April through July, nesting Black-crowned Night-Herons and Great Egrets in cottonwood grove should be obvious. Nesting night-herons/egrets are most easily observed in late April before foliage becomes thick (maximum counts: 330 active Black-crowned Night-Heron

nests in 1992, 17 active Great Egret nests in 1993). Common Moorhens are also most easily detected here. Moorhens are present from late April through early October, but numerous broods/family groups are most easily observed in August. Yellow-headed Blackbirds nest here annually (late April - early July), but most territories are in the far northern sections of the marsh which cannot be easily viewed from 122nd Street. In winter, thousands of blackbirds, predominantly Red-winged Blackbirds and European Starlings, roost in the various Calumet marshes. Birds flying in to roost can generally be viewed one-half hour before sunset from the 122nd St. roadside parking spot just east of the railroad tracks. Up to 18,000 birds have been estimated in mid-winter, and numbers often swell to well over 20,000 in late fall and early spring. High counts include 13,500 European Starlings in November 1992, and 30,000 Red-winged Blackbirds in March 1994.

Deadstick Pond. On east side of Stony Island Ave., immediately south of 122nd St. From Torrence Ave., go west on 122nd St. 0.9 mile to stop sign at Stony Island Ave., turn south on Stony Island Ave. and park on roadside. This is one of the best spots in the Calumet region for fall migrant shorebirds (at least 23 species have been noted here since the mid-1980s). Most of the commoner species, including Stilt Sandpiper, occur annually. Less common species which have shown up with some regularity in recent years include Wilson's Phalarope, Red Knot, and White-rumped and Baird's Sandpipers. Single Hudsonian Godwits were noted here in September 1992 and August 1988, but two were present in September 1986. Other recent rarities include Black-necked Stilt (June 1988), Curlew Sandpiper (August - September 1986), and Red-necked Phalarope (September 1992). The area is also visited by herons dispersing after the breeding season; a Snowy Egret and three Little Blue Herons were seen here in July 1991. Nesting wetland birds have included Common Moorhen and Yellow-headed Blackbird in recent years. A most unusual record, a fall migrant Lark Bunting, was noted here in September 1992.

Big Marsh. Located on east side of Stony Island Ave. between 110th & 114th Streets. From Torrence Ave., go west on 122nd St. 0.9 mile to stop sign at Stony Island Avenue. Turn north on Stony Island Ave., proceed 1 mile and park on roadside. Marsh is to your right. Here you will find the "crown jewels" of the Calumet area wetlands. A large colony of Black-crowned Night-Herons nests annually in a stand of common reed (*Phragmites communis*) at the southeast corner of the marsh. Of 662 nests counted in a survey by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1993, 472 contained eggs and/or chicks, 100 showed predation (broken shells) and 90 were empty (S. Elston, pers. comm.). State-endangered Least Bitterns also nested here in 1993 (B. Quinn, pers. comm.). Other unusual herons occur as spring migrants, non-breeding summering birds, or post-breeding wanderers. An immature Reddish Egret was noted here from August - September 1993 among the numerous post-breeding Great Blue Herons and Great Egrets (Meadowlark 3:45). One to two Snowy Egrets have been seen here most recent years during the period from mid-May to August. Little Blue Herons are occasional in late summer. One to two Tri-colored Herons summered here throughout the 1980s, but there have been no recent reports. The marsh can also be excellent for fall migrant shorebirds; at least 23 species have been noted here since the mid-1980s. Unusual shorebirds at this location have included American Avocet (July 1991, June 1988), Willet (August 1993), and Hudsonian Godwit (August - September 1991, August 1988). Other rarities include American White Pelican (summered, 1988), *Plegadis* ibis (May 1993), Eurasian Wigeon (April 1988), and Least Tern (July 1993). An immature White Ibis was seen in the Big Marsh/Deadstick Pond area in July 1990.

Pied-billed Grebe, a state-endangered bird, nests at Lake Calumet. Photo by Walter Marcisz.

Lake Calumet. After exiting I-94 at 130th St. east exit, turn north onto frontage road immediately east of expressway. Follow frontage road north for 1.75 miles, park at Medusa Cement Company gate. Walk east to lake. From this vantage point, the Ring-billed/Herring Gull nesting colony at the southeast corner of the lake can be easily viewed (colony is generally active from mid-March - July). This is also a good spot to view wintering gulls, thousands of which often rest on the ice after feeding at local garbage dumps. Thayer's, Iceland, Lesser Black-backed, Glaucous, and Great Black-backed Gulls have all been seen here in recent years. Because of great distances involved, a good spotting scope is a must. Wintering waterfowl include good numbers of Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, which are often joined by large flocks of Lesser Scaup in spring. Increasing numbers of migrating state endangered Double-crested Cormorants are taking advantage of the vast food supply at Lake Calumet. Hundreds were present here during the fall of 1993. Lake Calumet proper has also seen its share of rarities, including Brown

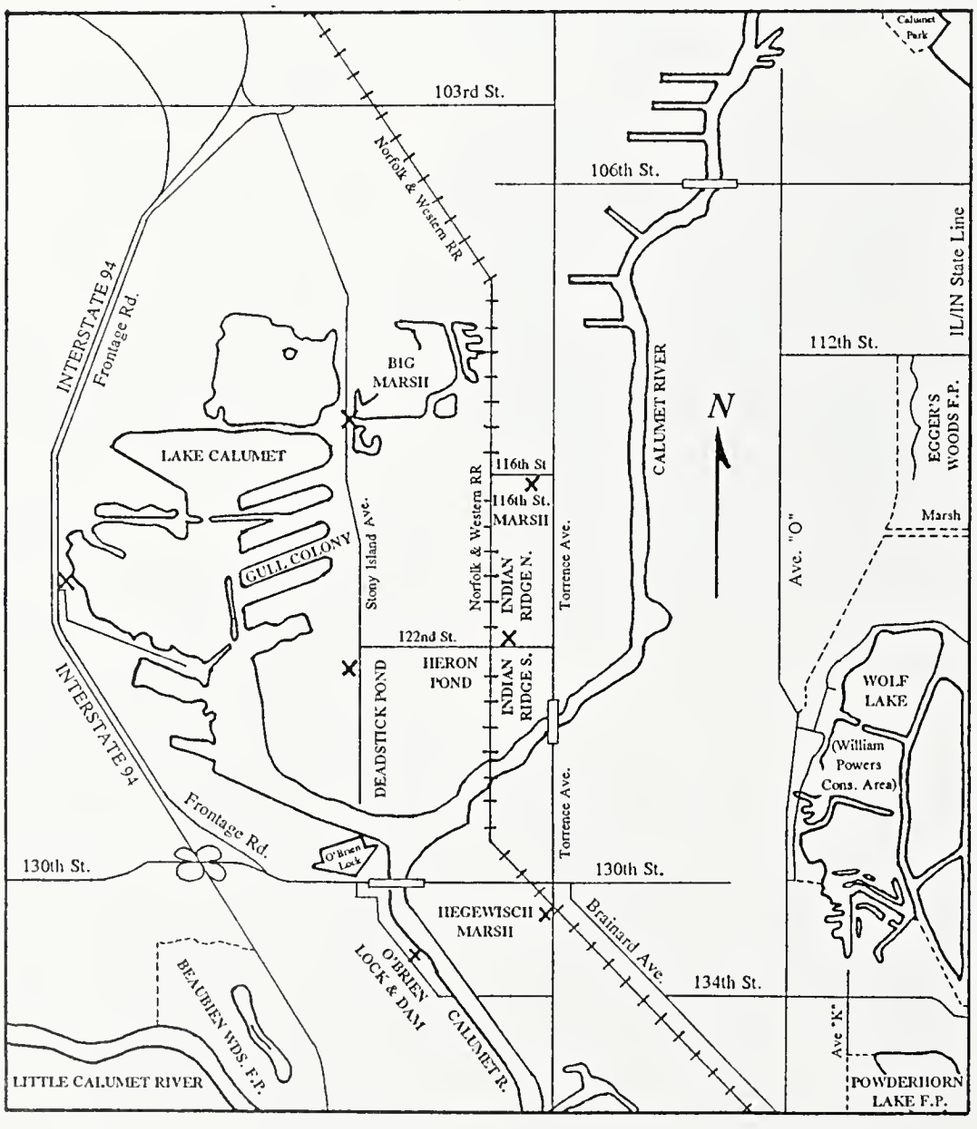
Pelican (May 1990), Reddish Egret (August 1993), *Plegadis* ibis (May 1993), American Avocet (July 1992), Red Phalarope (July 1992), Royal Tern (Sept. 1985), Barn Owl (Sept. 1993), and Brewer's Blackbird (July 1992). A pair of federally endangered Peregrine Falcons established a territory at Lake Calumet in April 1992. An American White Pelican summered at the north end of the lake in 1993.

Other areas. Nesting Yellow-headed Blackbirds are relatively easy to view at **Heron Pond**, on the south side of 122nd St. between Indian Ridge and Deadstick Pond. Yellow-headed Blackbirds can also be seen at the marsh at nearby **Egger's Woods Forest Preserve** (enter off 112th St.- see map). Nearby **Wolf Lake** (William W. Powers Conservation Area) is fairly good for migrant waterfowl, and approximately 50 Mute Swans (and usually a Tundra Swan) winter there annually. Yellow-crowned Night-Herons have nested at **Powderhorn Lake Forest Preserve** annually since 1989. Pied-billed Grebes and Common Moorhens also nest at Powderhorn Lake, and Least Bitterns summer most years. Two active Least Bittern nests were found at Powderhorn Lake in 1991.

Author's Note: *The Calumet Ecological Park Association (CEPA), an organization formed in support of a proposed national park in the Lake Calumet region, can be contacted at 13241 Carondolet Ave., Chicago, IL 60633, phone # 312/646-0990 ($10 annual membership dues). As of this writing, CEPA representatives are involved in meetings with local congressmen in support of a government appropriation for a National Park Service study of the area. Funding of this nature would be the first step in preserving some of the unprotected high quality habitats in the area.*

LAKE CALUMET AREA

ALL AREAS SHOWN ON MAP ARE LOCATED WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS OF CHICAGO (COOK COUNTY), ILLINOIS



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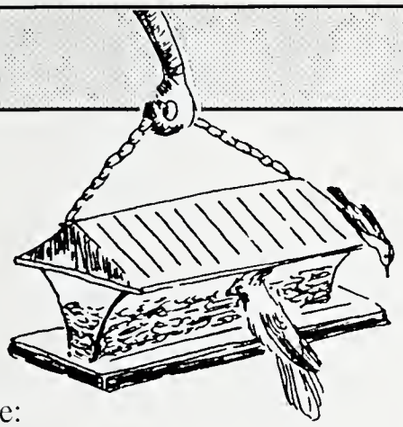


A letter from one of our readers

Dear Sue:

I always enjoy your column, and I appreciate the fact that IOS is acknowledging those of us who can't spend a lot of time in the field, and for whom backyard watching is a great source of pleasure. I have been surprised to find that I've been able to keep a close watch on migration and winter irruptions, as well as establish some new early and late dates, and in four years have seen 117 species in or over my yard, a small lot in southwest Evanston.

My yard is totally enclosed by what I think of as my own "magic hedge" which attracts many songbirds. I let my leaves stay under them year round: sparrows and towhees like them, and this year I was rewarded with a woodcock poking around in them. In the back of the yard, I have a brush pile and compost heap, both are big bird attracters. At the brush pile, I've seen raptors such as kestrel and Sharp-shinned Hawk. A Whip-poor-will and an American Bittern each spent a day perched on it. The compost heap attracts warblers and thrushes, and last year I had a Hooded Warbler spend a few weeks in May there. Tall trees in the back of the yard attract warblers, vireos, orioles, tanagers, grosbeaks, and one winter, a Northern Shrike. My next door neighbor is talking about cutting down his half-dead sycamore which is a drumming site for woodpeckers and where a state early-date Olive-sided Flycatcher perched for a day. I'm planning my defense!

I use pure suet, which squirrels don't like, in a starling-proof roofed suet feeder, which I keep close to the house for good views of woodpeckers and chickadees. Also close by is my thistle feeder, which attracts the occasional redpoll and siskin, as well as a constant stream of goldfinches and House Finches. My annual flowers and vegetable gardens attract fall warblers, kinglets, and wrens.

The one plant I've found unsurpassed for attracting wildlife is the Mexican sunflower. It is a stunning orange and tall enough to hide tomato plants. The plants are covered with butterflies all late summer. Chickadees and goldfinches spend the winter eating the seeds. I have had the best luck with *salvia splendens* for attracting hummingbirds.

A bird bath and a covered platform feeder which I stock with black oilers seemed to attract droves of noisy House Sparrows. This year, their numbers are greatly reduced. I am not sure if that is because I switched from a tube to platform feeder or because they are being outcompeted by House Finches. The platform feeder also attracts blackbirds and cardinals. One February, I had a Rusty Blackbird there. And once, I had a Harris' Sparrow underneath my feeder.

I would like any suggestions from you or your readers about my biggest problem - cats. This week I woke up to a bird bath full of blood and last spring when I finally had House Wrens investigating my bird house, two cats spent a week perched in the tree on either side of it.

Sincerely,

Judy Pollock, Evanston, Illinois

Dear Judy:

Thanks for your letter. I really enjoyed hearing about your backyard bird list. And I am extremely jealous! I am sending you a list of Illinois high counts to be published in a future issue of *Meadowlark*. I am sure you will be able to beat a lot of the present totals.

Now let's address your problem. CATS. I am sure anyone who feeds birds has experienced the trauma of finding a cat in their yard. Letting my dog, Button, out does the trick in record time, but we all don't have that luxury. Another trick that works is the hose. Cats don't like to be squirted. After a few blasts, all you have to do is leave the hose in the yard and the blasted cat will remember.

Here are some precautions you can take.

1) Put your bird bath out in the open so there are no hiding places for the cat to sit and wait.

2) Place your bird bath on a pedestal.

3) Caged feeders are available. Birds can enter. Cats can't.

4) Ask neighbors with cats to put a bell around the neck so birds will hear them coming.

If IOS readers have any suggestions on discouraging cats from helping themselves to birds at your feeder, please write to: Sue Friscia, 3417 West 123rd St., Alsip, IL 60658.

Trumpeter Swan at McDonald Woods

I had seen all the usual migrating ducks for the spring season except for Green-winged Teal. So on 17 April a sunny, windy day, I headed to McDonald Woods near Milburn in Lake County. This forest preserve has been an excellent spot for Green-winged Teals. As I had hiked past the first of two ponds, I noticed two Mute Swans (*Cygnus olor*), a species which has been seen there for the past several years and is introduced in Illinois (Bohlen 1989). When I came to a second pond, I noticed a solitary swan feeding that was definitely not a Mute Swan.

My first thought was Tundra Swan (*C. columbianus*), an occasional migrant and rare winter resident in Illinois (Bohlen 1989). But no yellow spots were evident at the base of the bird's bill. I then set up my spotting scope at 22X and enjoyed a very good look at the swan in full sunlight. I noted all details possible. The most interesting field mark was a red-orange line at the mandible clearly visible through the scope. The large bill had no trace of yellow, nor any spots.

I then headed home to check my field guides. By that time, I was thinking Trumpeter Swan *(C. buccinator)*, but I was not aware of any recent Chicago-area sightings. Indeed, the species, which formerly nested in northern and central Illinois and wintered in southern Illinois has now been extirpated in the state (Bohlen 1989). A review of several guides indicated the swan at McDonald Woods was a trumpeter. The salmon-colored mandible line was noted as well as the V-shaped forehead to bill transition. Also, the eye appeared to be enclosed within the black area and not isolated.

I next called Sheryl De Vore to confirm the sighting. De Vore called me later to say she and her sister, Laurel Ann Kaiser, had gone to find the Trumpeter Swan. They observed a Mute Swan harassing the Trumpeter Swan, which gave its telltale muted trumpet-like call. After several attempts to chase the Trumpeter Swan away, the Mute Swan decided to leave the bird alone. The two swans then swam and fed approximately 50 to 100 feet apart. Scott Hickman also confirmed the sighting that day.

Trumpeter Swan, 17 April 1994, McDonald Woods Forest Preserve, Lake County. Photo by Bill Saylor.

I returned later to photograph the swan and make additional observations. During a subsequent visit, I remarked to a beginning birder about the rarity of the swan. She informed me the bird had been there about a week and looked "really beat up when it arrived." The swan was last seen about a week after my first observation.

— Bill Saylor
848 Braemer Dr., Mundelein, IL 60060.

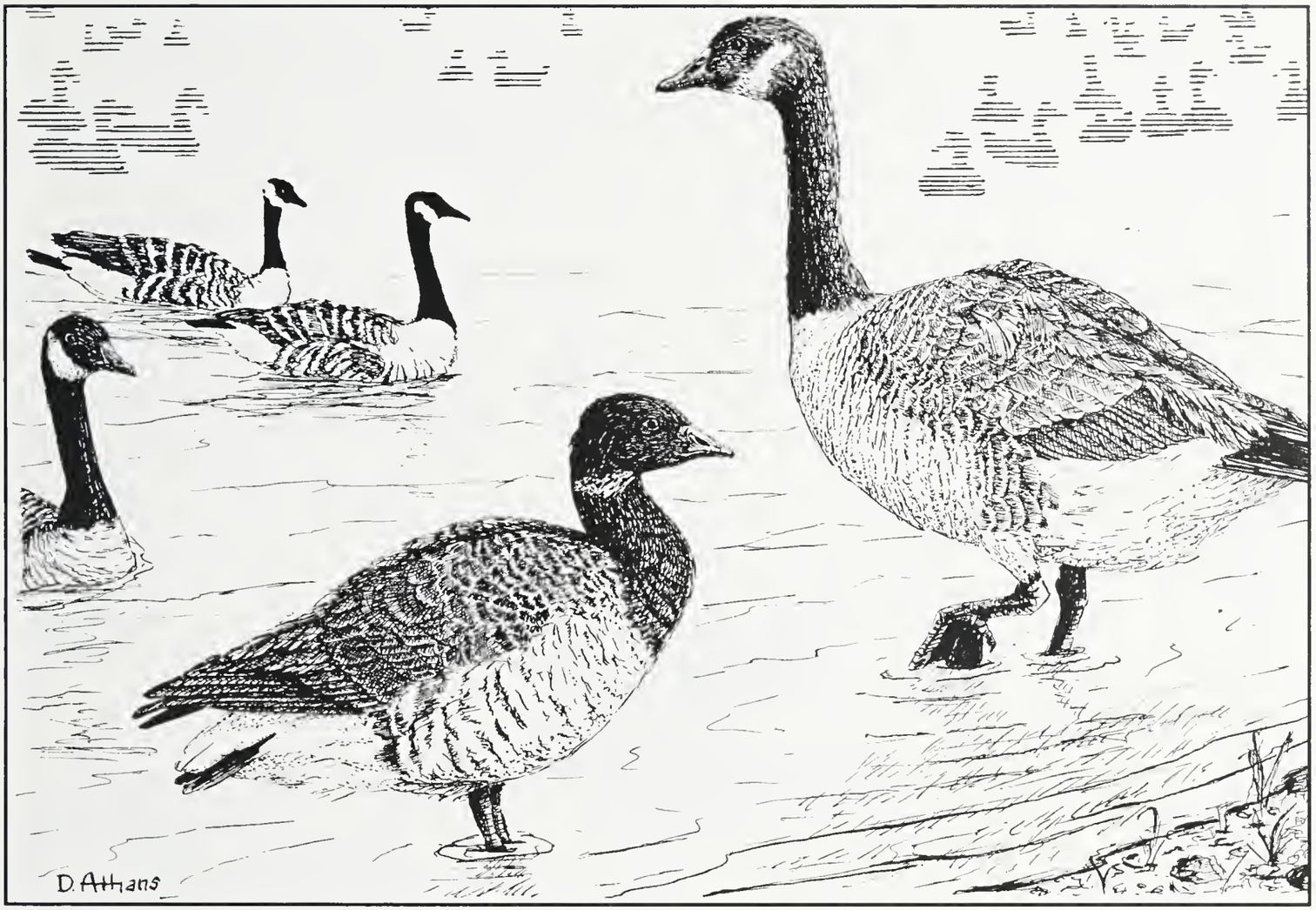
Editor's Note: The McDonald Woods' Trumpeter Swan, although untagged, could have been one of a flock of Minnesota or Wisconsin birds being introduced in those states. A flock of tagged, immature Trumpeter Swans was seen and photographed in Decatur, IL 14 Jan. 1994 (Meadowlark 3:125). For more information on Trumpeter Swans in Illinois, see Illinois Birds & Birding 7:83.

First Spring Record of Brant for Northern Illinois

It has been quipped that if you don't like the Chicago weather, wait an hour; and if you love it, wait an hour. The same vicissitude governs the Chicago avifauna. On 19 February 1994, following a week of unseasonably balmy weather, a strong southwesterly front brought temperatures in the 60s and hordes of early migrants to the Chicago lakefront. Three days later, near-blizzard conditions drove in from the northeast and swept away all the birds. Sandwiched between the plethora and void was an adult Atlantic Brant (*Branta bernicla hrota*) providing only the third spring record for Illinois, and the first for northern Illinois (Bohlen 1989).

Dennis Lane of the Lincoln Park Zoo also discovered the Brant amid a flock of 50 or more Canada Geese on 21 February on the east lagoon of Wooded Island, just south of the Museum of Science and Industry in Jackson Park, Chicago. The following day I was fortunate to be one of several observers who studied the Brant at leisure amid a flock of 160 Canada Geese on the golf course south of La Rabida Children's Hospital. As I had done a head count of the geese every day leading to the Brant's appearance, I have faith the bird was not in the immediate area before the date of the first sighting.

The evening of 22 February ushered in 40 m.p.h. winds and a foot of snow, leaving few birds in the aftermath. Nonetheless, the Brant remained huddled with the Canada Geese at the Jackson Park inner harbor on 23 February. It was not found again, although James Neal observed a Brant, possibly the same individual, at Waukegan, Lake County on 29 April 1994.



Brant with Canada Geese. Drawing by David Athans.

I surmise the Brant was migrating north with the widespread warm front of the several preceding days, until it collided with the severe northeasterly front which stretched from the Atlantic seaboard all the way to Nebraska. Whether the bird had been wintering within its normal range along the east coast or at some more westerly locale is anyone's guess, although it is intriguing that the two previous spring records from Illinois come from areas in the Mississippi basin of southwestern Illinois: 30 March - 5 April 1987, Baldwin Lake; and 4-6 May, 1968, Illinois levee below St. Louis (Bohlen 1989), as does a recent December record (23 December 1992, Union County) See *Meadowlark* 2:100.

A physical description and additional details of the Brant's occurrence are on file with the Illinois Department of Conservation.

— Paul R. Clyne
5538 S. Blackstone Ave., Chicago, IL 60637

California Gull at Clinton Lake

On 4 March 1994, I learned that a Ross' Goose had been found near the Clinton Lake power plant in DeWitt County. When I arrived at Clinton Lake early 5 March; however, my plans seemed defeated, because the lake was completely fogged in. I was surprised, though, by the calls of many hundreds of gulls, since they had been unusually scarce that winter on Clinton Lake and tended to concentrate at Springfield and Decatur. This was a sure sign a gull migration was underway. I was determined to wait out the fog in hopes of seeing the Ross' Goose and to check out the gulls.

By 8:15 a.m., the fog began lifting. Rather than gradually dispersing, the fog began retreating like a curtain toward the east, leaving an ever-growing portion of the lake clear while the rest remained totally enshrouded. At 8:30, I could see hundreds of gulls on a small sandspit and many hundreds more milling about. As I scanned the gulls, I saw what I first thought might be a Mew Gull next to a Ring-billed Gull and then realized that the smaller gull was a Ring-billed Gull, and that the larger gull was something else.

I immediately thought of a third-year Herring Gull, but realized this bird was smaller than the nearby herrings. Besides, it appeared to be an adult, perhaps already in nuptial plumage, as it had a clean white head, belly, and tail.

A close view with my telescope showed that the bill was much longer than that of Ring-billed Gulls and slimmer than the bill of any of the Herring Gulls. The bill was yellow, with a thin, black subterminal ring, nearer to the tip than that of Ring-billed Gulls, with a red gonydal spot. The mantle averaged darker than the Ring-billed Gulls'. The legs were greenish. These characters point to California Gull (*Larus*

californicus), a rare vagrant in Illinois (Bohlen 1989).

The bird eventually flew, more clearly revealing an all-white tail and adult wing tip pattern. The bird then flew to the middle of the lake where it began feeding with some 1,000 Ring-billed Gulls.

— Robert Chapel
306 1/2 W. California Ave., Urbana, IL 61801

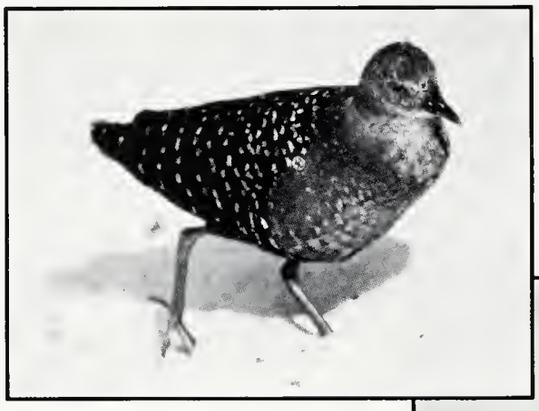
Black Rail at Montrose Harbor

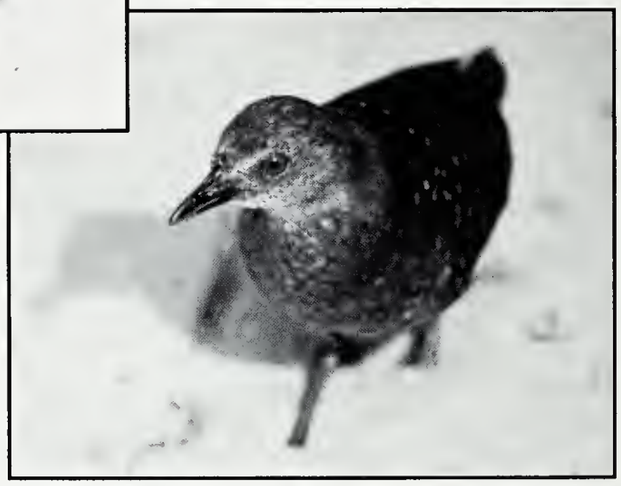
At 5:30 a.m. 30 May, 1994, Memorial Day, I started my daily birding routine from Montrose Beach, Chicago, looking for shorebirds. I observed three Semipalmated Sandpipers among Ring-billed and Herring Gulls at the beach. Disappointed, I headed toward the Magic Hedge beyond the stone sea wall bordering the park.

When I got up to the meadow, I leaned my bike against a tree and turned to scan the beach for shorebirds again from the higher elevation. Unexpectedly, many blackbirds and sparrows on the sidewalk below flushed and flew up into trees nearby.

One blackbird, flying oddly, as if tailless, caught my attention. It didn't fly up into the trees like the others.

Jumping from the meadow edge to the sidewalk, I expected to find an injured blackbird. When I couldn't see it anywhere, I began searching along the sidewalk and the meadow's edge.





Black Rail, Montrose Beach, Cook County, 30 May 1994. Photo by Kanae Hirabayashi.

Suddenly, a tiny black bird came out of the grass right below me. My breath stopped.This was not a blackbird. This was a Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*)! Watching from above, I had a perfect vantage to observe the bird without it noticing me, just a few feet away, as it walked calmly out onto the sandy sidewalk. The bird was sparrow-sized, with a tiny tail. The slate-gray head, with a short, stout, black beak, was followed by a dull, chestnut nape and a black back, covered with small, white speckles.

I slowly turned to look for other birders. Christine Philip and John Purcell were all the way back at the hedge. I hesitated to call to them, fearing I would scare this treasure bird, but I had no choice. I gestured to them to come over quickly. When I turned to look back at the rail, it had disappeared!

The other birders came to search for the bird on the sandy ground, which didn't seem to have enough grass to cover anything, yet we still couldn't see the bird.

Finally, the Black Rail emerged from the thin, grassy tufts. Now we could see the ruby-red eyes with tiny black pupils, the dark, grayish lower chest, the black underparts with white barring on the flanks, and nearly black legs.

I cycled home to fetch my camera and called the rare bird hotline to report the sighting. I returned about 20 minutes later to find the bird still there. It was guarded by and was showing off for a few amused birders who had arrived while I was away. The rail walked out across the sandy pavement almost tamely, pecking here and there to feed. Once, it walked toward me and passed directly beneath my bike.

What a moment of pleasure to see such a rare and beautiful creature so closely! Did I ever dream I would find a Black Rail? Especially in Lincoln Park? Even John James Audubon had to paint from specimens alone, because he had never been able to see one alive.

I really never expected to see this bird, even though I had joked with other birders about seeing a Black Rail from the time of the 22 May 1993 Montrose Yellow Rail, which flushed up from my left foot (*Meadowlark* 2:139). That bird had performed some amazing disappearing acts in short grass near the Magic Hedge in front of a dozen deliriously happy birders.

There have been few records of this rare migrant and rare nester in Illinois (Bohlen 1989). One specimen was collected in Chicago 19 May 1984 (Bohlen 1989). A Black Rail was found dead 8 October 1993 at Chicago's lakefront (*Meadowlark* 3:61). Yellow and Black Rails are very rarely seen in any habitat, much less Montrose Harbor's park. The morning after my rare find, I heard that another birder had seen the Black Rail late the night before, at the same lucky place I had chosen to park my bike. The bird burrowed in the sand and hid all day in a small cluster of vegetation at the base of an ornamental crab apple tree, as Memorial Day picnics went on all around it.

I was delighted to share this sighting of the most elusive of all North American rails with many Chicago-area birders who added the species to their life lists. I can only hope that the bird safely reached its destination, despite its uncomfortable daytime stopover at Montrose.

— Kanae Hirabayashi
4250 N. Marine Dr., Chicago, IL 60613

Barn Owl at O'Brien Lock & Dam

During the pre-dawn hours of 24 April 1994, I met with several Chicago Ornithological Society members for a railing field trip at O'Brien Lock and Dam in the Lake Calumet area, Cook County. As is often the case, we saw our best bird before leaving the parking lot.

Shortly before 4 a.m., I noticed a whitish bird flying past a street lamp. My first impression was Ring-billed Gull, an ubiquitous species at O'Brien Lock during daylight hours. As the bird got closer, however, I noted the slim proportions, owl-like shape, and broad wings with perhaps slightly pointed tips. This was clearly *not* a Ring-billed Gull. The image before my eyes finally matched the template in my brain and I identified the bird. It was a Barn Owl *(Tyto alba)*.

While notifying the other observers, I took the time to note a few details. It appeared to be the size of a Short-eared Owl or slightly smaller, with its entire underparts pale ghostly white, save for the faint dusky barring on the undersides of its primaries and secondaries. It lacked the dark wrist marks and wing tips typically seen on a Short-eared Owl. Its slim proportions also seemed to eliminate Short-eared and Snowy Owl.

Dennis Lane got a better look at the bird as it flew directly overhead. He noted the enlarged head and heart-shaped face. Carolyn Marsh and Barbara Dodge also agreed with the identification. Lane and Marsh have previous field experience with Barn Owls.

It appears that at least one Barn Owl may have established a territory in the Calumet area. On 18 September 1993, Kevin Swagel reported a Barn Owl at the northeastern corner of Lake Calumet. On 2 January 1994, David Mandell, Sue Friscia, Margaret Baker, and I saw a bird at dusk flying overhead at Lake Calumet's Deadstick Pond which we thought was almost certainly a Barn Owl. The bird was never documented, however, because of the brevity of the observation and our lack of experience with the species.

Another recent local Barn Owl record was reported by Carolyn Marsh at the nearby "Migrant Trap" in Hammond, Indiana in October 1993. The bird was seen at very close range, first perched in a tree and later in flight. The identification was confirmed by a member of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources who was accompanying Marsh at the time.

Barn Owls are rare in northeastern Illinois. As early as 1934, Barn Owl was considered a rare Illinois resident (Ford, 1934). In a search through the literature, I was able to find only four records in the last ten years (other than the above) in the far northeast counties: pair with two young, (McHenry Co.) 15 July 1990; one, Woodstock (McHenry Co.) April-June 1989; one, Wilmette (Cook Co.) 22 October 1987; and one (Will Co.) 17 August 1987. In addition, a few individuals were noted at Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo (Cook Co.) during the late 1970s and early 1980s (Kleen 1987, 1988, 1990).

— Walter Marcisz
13416 S. Mackinaw Avenue, Chicago, IL 60633

28 American Avocets at Clinton Lake

Having accumulated a number of hours of vacation time, I decided to take off work 13 April and look for rails. This seemed like an especially good idea, since Yellow Rails usually show up in mid-April. However, my timing put me out just after a heavy rain that produced a record 50-year flood in Clinton County. I found a good Yellow Rail spot was under water. Nevertheless, I began my search and was successful after three hours. It became clear that the storm had brought an influx of birds, as numerous waterfowl were seen on the flooded area and two White Pelicans flew over, quite an unusual occurrence this far east.

At this point, I decided to chuck my plans to go to wooded areas for landbird migrants (a good idea, as it turned out, since most wooded areas were also flooded) and to check flooded fields, instead. In a number of fields, there were Mallards, shovelers and Blue-winged Teal, but few shorebirds and no gulls. Considering that fields near Decatur and Springfield were hosting hundreds of gulls, I was somewhat disappointed.

Then, as I turned onto the road to the Clinton Lake sedimentation pond observation platform, I noticed what appeared to be a flooded pool full of gulls, right next to the platform. However, as I pulled up, I noticed that they were American Avocets (*Recurvirostra americana*), not gulls at all. Having only seen one avocet previously at Clinton Lake, I was quite excited!

I counted 28 birds. This was the second largest flock and the earliest date for avocets in Illinois (Bohlen 1989). The highest count of 31 was at Rice Lake 30 April 1989. See *Illinois Birds & Birding* 5:86.

— Robert Chapel
306 1/2 W. California Ave., Urbana, IL 61801

Illinois' First "Cassin's Vireo"?

A vireo appearing to belong to the Pacific race of Solitary Vireo, (*Vireo solitarius cassinii*) "Cassin's Vireo", was seen and heard singing over a three-day period 3-5 May 1994 on and near the north end of Wooded Island in Jackson Park, Chicago. As far as I am aware, this represents the first report of this form for Illinois and one of the few for eastern North America.

"Cassin's Vireo" is currently listed as a race of Solitary Vireo by the American Ornithologists' Union, but Sibley and Monroe 1990 and 1993 (*Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World and Supplement*) adopt a three-way split of Solitary Vireo into "Blue-headed" (Canada and eastern U.S.), "Plumbeous" (primarily Rocky Mountains) and "Cassin's Vireos" (primarily Pacific coastal U.S., ranging inland in the northern Rocky Mountains to northwest Montana). They note that such a split is backed by unpublished biochemical data.

Birders in eastern North America have had little cause to

alert themselves to vagrant forms of vireos from the Pacific coast, with the result that most observers of the Illinois "Cassin's Vireo" (myself included) dismissed the bird at first as an exceptionally drab "Blue-headed Vireo" singing an abnormal song. It was not until the third day of the bird's presence that Thomas Schulenberg of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, voiced his initial suspicion that we might have a *rare avis* in our midst.

The audience for out-of-range "subspecies" of vireos proved small enough that, when the bird was announced on the Chicago bird alert, there were no throngs of eager listers searching for the bird. As far as I'm aware, no one showed up.

Visually and vocally, this bird was aberrant as a "Blue-headed Vireo" on precisely those points which apparently make it typical of the Pacific coast form.

The bird looked like a drab "Blue-headed Vireo" with duller white throat and underparts and duller yellow wash to the sides of the upper breast. Most importantly, the head was olive green overall, washed with gray. The gray was strongest on the forehead, and absent from the nape.

It is worth emphasizing that the head was essentially olive green, and that the gray on the head was nothing more than a dull wash. This olive ground color was strong enough that a pair of novice birders matched this bird to Bell's Vireo in the 1980 Peterson field guide, specifically ruling out Solitary Vireo because "that species has a gray head."

No immediate yardsticks for comparison of size and proportions were available at the times of observation, but a few hours after my parting views of the "Cassin's Vireo" on 5 May, I studied a typical "Blue-headed Vireo". My impression was that this was a somewhat less compact bird than the "Cassin's," appearing a little larger, with a slightly longer, more slender bill. By contrast, the "Cassin's" struck me as more akin to White-eyed Vireo (*V. griseus*) in size and "jizz".

Photograph #3 in Farrand 1988 (*Western Birds: An Audubon Handbook*) provides a very good match to the Jackson Park bird, although our bird may have been even less gray on the head than the individual pictured. Note especially the distribution of gray there - strongest on the forehead and wanting on the nape, as in the Jackson Park individual.

The bird sounded like a Yellow-throated Vireo (*V. flavifrons*) - enough so that the song was assigned to that species by four independent parties (all of whom retracted their identification with some dismay upon seeing the "Cassin's Vireo" singing). Compared with typical songs of "Blue-headed Vireo", the song was lower in pitch, burry rather than sweet, with much longer pauses between phrases. As the bird was still singing early in the morning 5 May, I made a return trip to the field armed with a tape recorder. However, the bird could not be relocated, even using playbacks of "Blue-headed", "Cassin's" and Yellow-throated Vireo songs.

Two caveats bear on this bird's identity. The first is that "wrong-song" acquisition is attested among vireos including "Blue-headed Vireo" singing the song of Yellow-throated Vireo (See Bent, 1950, *Life Histories of North American Wagtails, Shrikes, Vireos, and Their Allies*, page 300). The second caveat is that plumage variation within the Solitary Vireo complex remains imperfectly known. Female Blue-headed Vireos may approximate the patterning of "Cassin's Vireo" closely enough to render sight records indeterminable (Ned K. Johnson, fide Schulenberg). Whether or not the same applies to spring males is beyond the research I have undertaken for this summary.

Previous out-of-range occurrences for "Cassin's Vireo" include specimen records for New York and New Jersey (Phillips 1991). A hypothetical Louisiana out-of-range specimen was also reported (*American Birds 42:90*).

The bird was seen and heard by about a dozen experienced observers, including Sue Friscia, John Harshman, Robert Hughes, Harriet Rylaarsdam, Thomas Schulenberg, Sherman Suter, Peg Walsh, and others. All of us found the bird anomalous as a "Blue-headed Vireo". None had had recent field experience with "Cassin's Vireo", although Schulenberg had researched variation in Solitary Vireos in connection with his thoroughly documented record of a "Plumbeous Vireo" at Jackson Park 30 September 1989. Only three observers - Hughes, Schulenberg, and I - had a chance to view this bird with "Cassin's Vireo" specifically in mind. Our consensus was that all aspects of the bird were consonant with what we knew of typical individuals of that form over "Blue-headed Vireo".

In any event, the probability of occurrence of an out-of-range "Cassin's Vireo" seems greater than that of an under-colored, under-sized "Blue-headed Vireo" learning the wrong song.

Thanks go to Thomas Schulenberg of Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History for providing helpful data and commentary on an earlier version of this report. Additional details of the sighting are on file with the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee.

— Paul R. Clyne
5538 S. Blackstone Ave., Chicago IL 60637.

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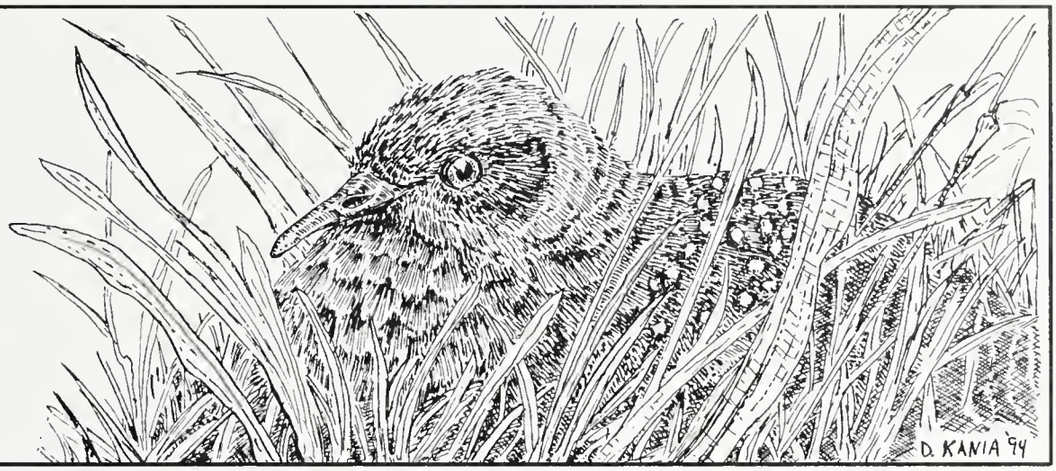
FIELD NOTES



Drawing of Black Rail by Denis Kania.

THE 1994 SPRING SEASON

by Robert Chapel

March was warmer and drier than normal statewide, while May was cooler and drier. In April, temperatures were near normal statewide and the southern and central portions of the state experienced abundant rain and severe flooding. Northern Illinois, in contrast, was unusually dry.

The exact effect of the weather on spring migration is not clear, although extensive flooded fields in central Illinois created habitat for large concentrations of early shorebirds, especially Golden Plovers and Pectoral Sandpipers in some areas. East central Illinois had one of the largest concentrations of these two species in recent memory.

The southern and western parts of the state seemed to have some better concentrations of landbird migrants than did eastern and northern Illinois where migrants did not appear at their normal times or locations. For example, the Chicago area received an early surprise when vireos, warblers, thrushes, and flycatchers overflew their normal southern Illinois arrival point landing instead along Lake Michigan in early to middle April. Many of these species continued migrating well into June. Thus, while this spring may have lacked some typical migration peaks, the total number of migrants may have been closer to normal than perceived by observers.

Large concentrations of gulls in the Lake Calumet region and along the Lake Michigan shoreline enthralled dedicated gull watchers. Winter gulls continued late in May. King, Yellow, and Black Rails thrilled birders in several parts of the state while Black-necked Stilts continued their incursions into southern and western Illinois. A Black Rail spent Memorial Day on Montrose Beach in Chicago (See seasonal highlights).

Other noteworthy sightings include Red-throated Loon, Red-necked Grebe, Western Grebe, Brant, Eurasian Wigeon, Harlequin Duck, Barrow's Goldeneye, Reeve, Barn Owl, Saw-whet Owl, Sprague's Pipit, and White-winged Crossbill.

Special thanks is extended to all contributors to this report, who are listed here in full and by initials following each observation: Bruce Aird, Cindy Alberico, Steve Amundsen, Doug Anderson, Rev. Glen Anderson, Louise Augustine, Renee Baade (RBa), Steve Bailey, Keith Barker (KBa), Michael Baum, Laurence Binford, Tadas Birutis (TBi), David Bohlen, Arlene Brei, Jeff Brown (JBr), Karin Cassel, Robert Chapel, Elizabeth Chato, Paul Clyne, Mary Cote (MCo), Robert Danley, Myrna Deaton, Judy DeNeal, Sheryl DeVore, Mike Donahue (MDo), Jeff Donaldson (JDo), Bob Erickson, Ralph Eiseman, Todd Fink, Darlene Fiske, Ronald Flemal, Sue Frisia, Louis & Ruth Giesecke (RGi), Michael Graff, Brad Grover, David Habisohn (DHa), Marianne Hahn (MHa), Jeff Hardt (JHa), John Harshman (JHr), Robert Harnish (RHn), Roger Hayes (RHa), Scott Hickman, Kanae Hirabayashi, Michael Hogg, Robert Hughes, Ralph Herbst, Barrie Hunt, Kate Hunter (KHu), Thomas Jackman, Chris Johns, Dave Johnson, Lee Johnson, Peter Kasper, Dan Kassebaum (DKa), Vernon Kleen, Byron Kloth, John Koch (JKo), Walter Krawiec, Michael Kutska, Jim Landing, Dennis Lane, Larry LaPre, Lois Lohmann (LLo), David Mandell, Walter Marcisz, Jeff McCoy (JMy), Cynthia McKee (CMc), John McKee (JMc), Keith McMullen, Theresa McMullen (TMc), Barb Meding, Margot Merrick (MMr), Thomas Metcalf (TMe), Joe Milosevich, Steve Mlodinow, William Moskoff (WMo), Jim Nachel (JNa), Jim Neal, John O'Brien, Dennis Oehmke, Ray Orr, John Palenski (JPa), Richard Palmer, Helen Parker, Chris Philip, Dale Pontius, John Purcell (JPu), Robert Randall, Sebastian Patti, Dan Richards (DRi), Kevin Richmond, Scott Robinson, Harriet Rylaarsdam, Gail Sadock (GSa), Richard Sandburg (RSa), Jeffrey Sanders (JSa), Gerda Schild (GSc), John Schwegan (JSc), Tom Schulenberg, Wes Serafin, Darrell Shambaugh, Mary Sidney (MSy), Mark Seiffert (MSe), Angela Smith (ASm), Eric Smith (ESm), Jim Smith, Cody Smout, Leonard Stanley, James Steffen (JSt), Alan Stokie, Sherman Suter (SSu), Craig Thayer, David Wachtel (DWa), Gil Waldbauer (GWd), Peg Walsh, Norb Walter, Eric Walters, Ken Wills, Michael Ward, Pat Ward, Allan Welby, Steve Weller, Geoffrey Williamson, Robert Wolf (RWo), Helen Wuestenfeld, Rick Wright, Dick Young.

As a printing aide, the following abbreviations have been used throughout this report:

Carl.L	=	Carlyle Lake (Clinton Co)
CBG	=	Chicago Botanical Gardens (Glencoe, Cook Co)
Chi	=	Chicago's lakefront parks, excluding JP (Cook Co)
Clin.L	=	Clinton Lake (De Witt Co)
CONWR	=	Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge
CNC	=	Crabtree Nature Center (Cook Co)
Fermi	=	FermiLab at Batavia (Du Page Co)
GLPSP	=	Goose Lake Prairie S.P. (Grundy Co)
GLNTC	=	Great Lakes Naval Training Center (Lake Co)
HLCA	=	Horseshoe Lake C.A. (Madison Co)
IBSP	=	Illinois Beach State Park (Lake Co)
JP	=	Chicago's Jackson Park (Cook Co)
KCP	=	Kennekuk County Park (Vermilion Co)
KFWA	=	Kaskaskia F.W.A. (Moultrie Co)
LCal	=	Lake Calumet & vicinity (Cook Co)
LChau	=	Lake Chatauqua N.W.R. (Mason Co)
LCNP	=	La Salle County Nuclear Plant (La Salle Co)
LRen	=	Lake Renwick (Will Co)
LShel	=	Lake Shelbyville (Moultrie and Shelby Cos)
M.Arb	=	Morton Arboretum (Du Page Co)
MFWA	=	Middlefork F.W.A. (Vermilion Co)
MM	=	McKee Marsh (Du Page Co)
MS	=	McGinnis Slough (Cook Co)
MTNWR	=	Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge
Palos	=	Palos Area Forest Preserve (Cook Co)
RLCA	=	Rice Lake C.A. (Fulton Co)
SRSF	=	Sand Ridge State Forest
Sang.L	=	Sangchris Lake S.P. (Sangamon and Christian Cos)
Spfld	=	Springfield (Sangamon Co)
UCCA	=	Union County Conservation Area
Wauk	=	Waukegan (Lake Co)

ad.	=	adult	L	=	Lake	S.F.	=	State Forest
Co (s)	=	County (ies)	*	=	documented record	est.	=	estimated
subad.	=	subadult	N.C.	=	Nature Center	S.P.	=	State Park
C.A.	=	Conservation Area	**	=	specimen record	I.O.R.C.	=	Illinois Ornithological Records Committee
imm.	=	imm.	N.P.	=	Nature Preserve			
F.P.	=	Forest Preserve	N.W.R.	=	National Wildlife Refuge			
yg.	=	young	resp.	=	respectively			
F.W.A.	=	Fish and Wildlife Area	m.ob.	=	many observers			
pr.	=	pair						

E.A. = Earliest Arrival(s)
M.C. = Maximum Count(s)
L.D. = Latest Departures(s)

A number in parentheses ( ) indicates the number of birds observed at a particular location or on a particular date. No number signifies single birds.

Eared Grebe, 11 April 1994, Burnham Harbor, Cook County. Photo by Robert Hughes.

SPRING FIELD NOTES

Red-throated Loon

EA: 3 Mar, HLCA (KM).

Common Loon

EA: 6 Mar., JP (HR); 13 Mar., Decatur (MD). MC: 17, Spfld, 11 Apr. (DB); 16, Lake Co, 9 Apr. (DJ). LD: 22 May, Wilmette (SM); 16 May (3), Spring L C.A. (KR); 7 May, Mahomet (*RC); 5 May, Wauk. (LB); 4 May (5), Williamson Co (TF et al.).

Pied-billed Grebe

EA: 4 Feb., HLCA (KM); 19 Feb., Spfld (DB); 19 Feb., JP (PC). MC: 47, Spfld, 1 Apr. (DB); 30+, MS, 22 Apr. (WS); 30, Barrington & Glencoe, 27 Mar. (JSa). LD: 24 May, HLCA (KM); 15 May, JP (KC).

Horned Grebe

EA: 2 Feb., CONWR (KM); 15 Feb., Chi (fide EW). MC: 43, Spfld, 1 Apr (DB); 25, CONWR, 19 Mar. (TF). LD: 28 Apr., Spfld (DB).

Red-necked Grebe

EA: 14-18 Feb., East Peoria (KR, RS); 27 Feb.-9 Mar., Lockport (RO,*m.ob.). LD: 5 Apr. (2), **Fermi** (PK, m.ob.) - 1st Co record; 5-19 Mar. (2), CONWR (KM, m.ob.).

Eared Grebe

EA: 24-28 Mar., Spring L C.A. (KR); 10 Apr., Chi (RH). LD: 21 May, near LCal (DM); 7-8 May, Decatur (MD, *RP); 7 May, LCal (*WM).

Western Grebe

13-19 May, Spfld (DB).

American White Pelican

EA: 11-12 Mar., Henry (Marshall Co) (CMc, JMc); 1 Apr. (16), Ellis Grove (Randolph Co) & (60) Reynoldsville (Union Co) (KM); 1-6 Apr. (29), Jefferson Co (TF, m.ob.); 13 Apr. (2), Clin.L (RC). MC: **400**, Henderson Co., early Apr. (fide RB); 200, n. Adams Co, 14 Apr. (fide JSc). LD: 8 May (3), COLSP (NW); 17 Apr. (**100**), Monroe Co (KM).

Double-crested Cormorant

EA: 12 Mar (6), Spfld (DB); 13 Mar., UCCA (CS); 15 Mar. (15), LRen (JM). MC: 1000+, Rend L, 20-26 Mar. (LS, CS); 663, Riverdale, 19 May (WM); 262, Spfld, 18 Apr. (DB); 62, CBG, 13 May (LB). LD: 19 May (2), Evanston (EW).

American Bittern

EA: 27 Mar., Oakwood Bottoms (Jackson Co) (CS); 10 Apr., Fairmount (JS); 14-19 Apr., Spfld (DB); 15 Apr., Lockport (CA); 15 Apr., JP (PC); 15-16 Apr., Matanzas Prairie (Mason Co) (KR). MC: 8, Jackson Co, 7 Apr. (CS). LD: 21 May, GLPSP (RP); 9 May, Beardstown (MB, KR); 7 May (2), West Frankfort (LS et al.); 7 May, Williamson Co (TF).

Least Bittern

EA: 23 Apr., Clinton Co (TF); 4 May, Beardstown (KR); 5 May, Fairmount (JS); 7 May, UCCA (VK et al.); 7-18 May, West Frankfort (LS et al.); 14 May, McHenry Co (DF). LD: 7 June, McHenry Co (DF); 21 May, Arcola (RC et al.); 21 May, Havana (KR); 10 May, Union Co (TF).

Immature Little Blue Heron, 3 June, 1994, Theodore Marsh, Will County. Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

Great Blue Heron

EA: 28 Feb. (13), LRen (JM). LD: 9 Apr. (13—one flock), Evanston (EW).

Great Egret

EA: 13 Mar., w. Union Co (CS); 15 Mar. (2), LRen (JM); 18 Mar., Spring L C.A. (DB). LD: 2 June, Decatur (MD).

Snowy Egret

EA: 29 Mar., HLCA (KM). MC: 11, St. Clair Co, 17 May (KM); 9, Union Co, 30 Apr. (KM). LD: 28 May, LCal (WM); 25 May, Decatur (MD). Others: 14 Apr., West Frankfort (LS); 16-17 May (ad.), Spfld (DB); 29 Apr. & 7 May (LCal) (*WM).

Little Blue Heron

EA: 1 Apr., Sauget (St. Clair Co) (KM); 2 Apr. (2 ad.), Spfld (DB); 16 Apr., IBSP (AS). MC: 12, Sauget, 17 May (KM). LD: 3 June ("calico"), Joliet (JM-photo); 25-26 May (4), Decatur (MD).

Cattle Egret

EA: 19 Mar., Pulaski Co (TF et al.); 14 Apr. (ad.), Spfld (DB); 16 Apr. (2), Chi (RE); 25 Apr., LCal (WM). MC: 50, Union Co, 19 Apr. (KM); 22, Spfld, 27 Apr. (DB); 22, LRen, 2 May (RP). LD: 26 May (5), Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB).

Green-backed Heron

EA: 13 Apr., JP (PC); 14 Apr., Pulaski Co (TF); 17 Apr., Urbana (RC et al.); 17 Apr., M.Arb (m.ob.). MC: 8, JP, 22 May (PC).

Black-crowned Night-Heron

EA: 10 Mar., LCal (WM); 11 Mar (22), HLCA (KM). MC: 720 (incl. 1 melanistic), LCal, 1 May (WM); 31, HLCA, 29 Mar. (KM). LD: 9 June, Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (EC). Others: 2nd week of Apr. (leucistic), JP (PC)

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

EA: 10 Apr., Jackson Co (CS); 19 Apr., Powderhorn L F.P. (Cook Co) (WM); 2 May, Mattoon (ASm, ESm). MC: 4, Upper Stump L (Jersey Co), 30 Apr. (HW). LD: 29 May, St. Clair Co (TF); 9 May, Beardstown (RR, VK et al.); 5 May, North Chicago (Lake Co) (DJ). Others: 5 May (ad.), North Chicago (LB).

Tundra Swan

EA: 1 Mar. (4), Havana (KM); 6 Mar. (imm.), Pulaski Co (TF, JD). **LD:** 9 Apr., MM (m.ob.); 23 Mar. (3), De Kalb Co (RF). **Others:** 19 Mar. (wintering), Wolf L (Cook Co) (WM).

Mute Swan

EA: 16 Feb. (2), JP (PC); 19 Feb., Evanston (EW). **MC:** 40, Wolf L (Cook Co), 5 Mar. (WM); 4, Sangamon Co, 21 Apr. & 10 & 16 May (DB). **Others:** 13 Mar. (2), **Cerro Gordo** (**Piatt Co**) (MD).

Greater White-fronted Goose

EA: 7 Feb., Spfld (DB). **MC:** 26, Sang.L, 4 Mar. (DB); 17, Shabbona L, 9 Mar. (DS). **LD:** 4 May, Havana (KR).

Snow Goose

EA: 6 Feb., Spfld (DB); 19 Feb., LCal (WM). **MC:** 1,000, Clin.L, 12 Mar. (RC); 500, Fayette Co, 10 Mar. (KM). **LD:** 6 June (2 white-becoming tame due to feeding), Ogden (EC, m.ob.); 6 May (2 blue imm.), n. Macon Co (MD).

Ross's Goose

EA: 6 Feb. (2), UCCA (BD); 26 Feb. (ad.), Spfld (DB); 2 Mar. (1 + 1 possible hybrid), Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (MD); 19 Mar. (ad.), Pulaski Co (TF et al.). **LD:** 16-22 Apr., **Garden Prairie Slough (Boone Co)** (AB); 2 Apr. (ad.), Pulaski (TF); 23-24 Mar. (3), **Garden Prairie Slough (Boone Co)** -first Co record (RGi,*AB). **Others:** 4 Mar.-6 Mar. (2), Clin.L (KR,m.ob.); 12 Mar., Clin.L (RC).

Canada Goose

EA: 17 Feb. (127), JP (PC, HR); 18 Feb. (245), Wilmette (EW). M.C. 20,000, Clin.L, 5-12 Mar. (MD, RC, m.ob.). **Hybrid**: Canada X Snow (Blue) Goose, 12 Mar. (2), Clin.L (RC).

BRANT

EA: 21-23 Feb., JP (DL, *PC, m.ob.). LD: 29 Apr., Wauk (JN). See Seasonal Highlight in this issue.

Wood Duck

EA: 5 Feb., Marseilles (RF); 16 Feb. Spfld (DB); 19 Feb., JP (PC). MC: 150, Jackson Co (CS); 42, Spfld, 28 Mar. (DB).

Green-winged Teal

EA: 17 Feb., Spfld (DB); 19 Feb, Wilmette (EW). MC: 300, Pulaski Co, 6 Mar. (TF); 80, Spfld, 18 Mar. (DB). LD: 25 May (male), GLPSP (JM); 25 May, Sang.L (DB); 17 May, Sauget (St. Clair Co) (KM).

American Black Duck

EA: 18 Feb. (5), Evanston (EW). MC: 20, UCCA, 12 Mar. (KM); 20, Pulaski Co, 6 Mar. (TF); 8, Spfld, 1 & 6 Mar. (DB). LD: 14 May, LCal (SM); 3 May, Decatur (MD).

Mallard

EA: 18 Feb. (160), Evanston (EW); 19 Feb. (190), JP (PC).

Northern Pintail

EA: 29 Jan., Spfld (DB); 16 Feb., Fermi (PK); 19 Feb. (35), JP (PC). MC: 100, Pulaski Co, 6 Mar. (TF); 50, Sang.L, 4 Mar. (DB); 41, LCNP, 6 Mar. (CMc, JMc) . LD: 9 May (3), Havana (DB, VK et al.); 4 May, Pulaski Co (TF et al.).

Blue-winged Teal

EA: 19 Feb., Spfld (DB); 6 Mar. (2 males), Pulaski (TF); 15 Mar., JP (PC). MC: 140, Pulaski Co, 14 Apr. (KM); 125, Buckhart (Sangamon Co), 19 Apr. (DB); 57, JP, 5 Apr. (PC). LD: 12 May (male), Wilmette (JDo).

Cinnamon Teal

EA: 5-9 Apr. (male), Jefferson Co (*TF, KM, m.ob., photos). LD: 7 May (male), LCNP (*CMc, *JMc).

Northern Shoveler

EA: 17 Feb., JP (PC); 18 Feb., Evanston (EW); 18 Feb., Spfld (DB). MC: 350, Cypress Creek NWR (Pulaski Co), 4 Apr. (KM); 100, Sang.L, 18 Mar. (DB); 75, LCNP, 6 Mar. (CMc, JMc). LD: 3 June (pr.), Decatur (RC, MD); 25 May (Male), GLPSP (JM); 7 May, Clinton Co (KM). Others: 39, Evanston/ Wilmette, 21 Feb. (EW).

Gadwall

EA: 18 Feb., Sang.L (DB); 19 Feb. (2 males), Evanston (EW). MC: 210, Bond Co, 19 Mar. (KM); 150, Sang.L, 18 Mar. (DB). LD: 7 May (male), Sang.L (DB); 7 May (2), Royalton (Franklin Co) (LS et al.); 7 May, Clinton Co (KM); 5 May, McHenry Co (DF).

American Wigeon

EA: 6 Feb., Spfld (DB); 18 Feb. (4), Evanston (EW). MC: 210, Sang.L, 18 Mar. (DB); 62, LCNP, 6 Mar. (JMc, CMc). LD: 28 May, Decatur (MD); 7 May, McHenry Co (DF); 4 May (2), Pulaski Co (TF et al.).

Eurasian Wigeon

15-17 Mar. (male), Buckhart (Sangamon Co - 1st Co record) (*DB, DO - photo)

Canvasback

EA: 4 Feb., Spfld (DB). MC: 300, MTNWR, 5 Mar. (HW); 60, Spfld, 1 & 4 Mar. (DB); 22, Heidecke L, 25 Mar. (JM). LD: 9 May, Havana (DB, VK et al.).

Redhead

EA: (north): 17 Feb., JP (PC); 18 Feb. (2), Evanston (EW). MC: 225, LCNP, 6 Mar. (JMc, CMc); 150, Spfld, 11 Mar. (DB); 60, CONWR, 5 Mar. (KM). LD: 9 May, Havana (DB, VK et al.).

Ring-necked Duck

EA: 6 Feb., Spfld (DB); 20 Feb., Fermi (PK). MC: 375, LCNP, 6 Mar. (JMc, CMc); 300, Spfld, 1 Mar. (DB). LD: 4 June (pr. + 3 males), Arcola (RC); 24 May, HLCA (KM); 14 May (pr.), IBSP (AS).

Greater Scaup

EA: 2 Feb. (9), JP (PC); 19 Feb., Clin.L (RC); 19 Feb., Spfld (DB). MC: 3,000+, JP, 11 Mar. (HR); 9, Spfld, 12 Mar. (DB). LD: 31 May, Decatur (MD); 24 Apr. (3), LCNP (CMc, JMc).

Lesser Scaup

EA: 17 Feb., Spfld (DB); 18 Feb. (2), Evanston (EW). MC: 2,500, Decatur, 18 Mar. (MD); 1,125, LCal, 3 Apr. (WM); 1,060, HLCA, 29 Mar. (KM). LD: 30 May (4), Havana (RP); 14 May, Chi (m.ob.).

Harlequin Duck

Late winter to 12 Mar., **Spfld** (DB); 16-25 Mar. (ad. male), **Heidecke L** (**Grundy Co** - 1st Co record) (*JM-photo).

Black Scoter

EA: 13-14 Apr. (pr.), Evanston (EW). LD (of wintering bird): 13 Mar., Spfld (DB).

Surf Scoter, 8 May 1994, Burnham Harbor, Cook County. Photo by Robert Hughes.

Surf Scoter

EA: 7 Feb.-12 Mar., Spfld (DB); 3-11 Mar., HLCA (KM); 11 Mar. (ad. male), Williamson Co (TF); 14 Apr. (1st yr. male), Shabbona L S.P. (RF). LD: **17-20 May** (1st spring female), Chi (EW,JPu,KH); **18-19 May** (1st spring female), Evanston (EW); 13 Apr. (male), Spfld (DB). Others: 9 Apr., Clin.L (RC); 9 Apr. (male), Spfld (DB).

White-winged Scoter

EA: 7 Feb., Spfld (DB); 7 Feb. (2), CONWR (BD, TF). LD: 31 Mar., Decatur (MD); 6 Mar., Spfld (DB).

Common Goldeneye

MC: 300, Spfld, 1 Mar. (DB); 250, LRen, 15 Mar. (JM); 200, HLCA, 3 Mar. (KM). LD: 25 May (male), Heidecke L (JM).

Barrow's Goldeneye

18 Feb. & 4 Mar., Spfld (*DB, m.ob.).

Bufflehead

EA: 15 Feb., Spfld (DB); 18 Feb. (21), JP (PC, HR). MC: 82, Barrington & Glencoe, 27 Mar. (JSa); 53, Spfld, 19 Mar. (DB). LD: 26 May, JP (PC); 10 May (female), Arcola (RW).

Hooded Merganser

EA: 6 Feb., Spfld (DB); 21 Feb., Wilmette (EW). MC: 100+, Clin.L, 5 Mar (RC); 32, Barrington & Glencoe, 27 Mar. (JSa). LD: 6 June (female), Homer L (Champaign Co) (EC); 7 May (male), Round Lake (Lake Co) (LB). **Hybrid**: Hooded Merganser X Bufflehead (male), 14 Mar., CONWR (CS).

Common Merganser

EA: 18 Feb. (5), Evanston (EW); 20 Feb. (numbers up), Fermi (PK). M.C. 375, HLCA, 3 Mar. (KM); 150, LRen, 15 Mar. (JM); 80, Spfld, 1 Mar. (DB). LD: 6 June (5), Joliet (JM-photo); 7 May

(6), Galesburg (MB).

Red-breasted Merganser

EA: 28 Feb., Spfld (DB); 3 Mar., HLCA (KM). MC: 1,750, Evanston, 15 Apr. (EW); 130, HLCA, 31 Mar. (KM); 120, Spfld, 1 Apr. (DB). LD: 24 May, Wauk (DJ); 22 May, L. Charleston (BH) - some to end of period, north.

Ruddy Duck

EA: 17 Feb., Spfld (DB); 21 Feb. (5), HLCA (KM); 5 Apr. (11), JP (PC). MC: 6,000, MTNWR, 5 Mar. (HW); 78, Fish L (Lake Co), 9-10 Apr. (DJ); 65, Spfld, 31 Mar. (DB). LD: 15 May (pr.), Arcola (RC); 4 May (2), CBG (LB).

Black Vulture

EA: 25 Mar., Johnson Co (KM). MC: 5, Johnson Co, 4 May (KM, TF et al.)

Turkey Vulture

EA: 6 Mar., Clin.L (RP); 14 Mar., Palos (MSy). MC: 20, Chi, 12 Apr. (RE). LD: 21 May, JP (PC, RH).

Osprey

EA: 2 Apr. (2), Sang.L (DB); 8 Apr., JP (PC). MC: 3, Palos, 9 Apr. (CT, WS). LD: 22 May, Starved Rock S.P. (RP); 10 May, Lodge Park (Piatt Co) (RW); 1 May, Mermet L (KM).

Mississippi Kite

EA: 30 Apr. (5), Union Co (KM). MC: 41, Union Co, 21 May (TF, VK, m.ob.).

Male Common Mergansers, 25 May 1994, Heidecke Lake, Grundy County. Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

Bald Eagle

EA (northeast): 6 Mar., M.Arb. (fide EW). MC: 6, Knox Co, "several days", mid-Feb. to mid-Mar. (MB); 3, MS, 14 Mar. (MSy). LD: 12 May, Saidora (Mason Co) (KR); 10 May (ad.), Decatur (MD); 7 May (imm.), Argenta (Macon Co) (MD).

Northern Harrier

EA: 6 Feb., Spfld (DB); 18 Feb. (male), M.Arb. (fide EW). MC: 19, IBSP, 2 Apr. (BE,AS); 4, Middlefork Forest Preserve (Champaign Co), 11 Mar. (RC); 4, Spfld, 12 Mar. (DB). LD: 14 May, LCal (SM); 12 May, Saidora (Mason Co) (KR, MB); 7 May (2), Reynoldsville (Union Co) (VK et al.).

Sharp-shinned Hawk

EA: 28 Feb., Spfld (DB); 19 Mar., Lockport (CA). LD: 22 May, Orland Park (WS); 10 May, Urbana (RW); 30 Apr., Union Co (KM).

Cooper's Hawk

EA: 26 Feb., Spfld (DB); 11 Mar., Chi (south side) (WM). MC: 3 (imm.), Spfld, 22 Apr. (DB). LD: 17 May, Urbana (RC).

Northern Goshawk

LD: 2 Apr. (imm.), JP (PC). Others: 2 Mar. (ad.), St. Charles (*MCo—photo); 2 Mar. (ad.), Williamsfield (Knox Co) (MB); 6 Mar. (imm.-over-wintered), Clin.L (MD, RP); 24-26 Mar. (imm.), JP (PC, CA).

Red-shouldered Hawk

MC: 5 (ad.), Spfld, 4 Mar. (DB). Others (north): 13 Mar., IBSP (AS); 29 Mar. Ryerson C.A. (Lake Co) (SH); 7 May (2), w. De Kalb Co (RF).

Broad-winged Hawk

EA: 12 Apr., Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM); 12 Apr. (4), Johnson Co (TF); 14 Apr., CBG (LB); 14 Apr., Lodge Park (Piatt Co) (GWd); 17 Apr., Hinsdale (fide EW). LD: 22 May, Urbana (RC et al.).

Red-tailed Hawk

EA: 2 Feb., JP (PC). MC: 26, Palos, 23 Apr. (WS); 18, Sangamon Co, 4 Mar. (DB); 9, Clinton Co, 19 Mar. (KM). LD: 28 May, JP (PC, HR).

Rough-legged Hawk

EA (migrants): 2 Mar., Berry (Sangamon Co) (DB). LD: 27 Mar., Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (RC); 9 Mar., Williamson Co (TF).

Golden Eagle

LD: 18 Mar., Spring L C.A. (KR); 12 Mar. (ad.), Pulaski Co (TF); 12 Mar. (ad.), Jackson Co (TF et al.). Others: 5 Mar., UCCA (KM).

American Kestrel

EA: 19 Feb. (2), JP (PC). MC: 6, Sangamon Co, 20 Mar. (DB); 6, Jackson Co, 12 Mar. (KM); 4, Wilmette, 13 Apr. (EW). LD: 11 May (2—migrants), Chi (EW,JD).

Merlin

EA: 8 Mar., Johnson Co (TF); 12 Mar., Chi (AS). LD: 14 May, Chi (SM). Others: 22 Mar., JP (PC); 26 Mar., Clin.L (MD, RP); 9 Apr., IBSP (AS); 11 Apr., Johnson Co (TF); 13 Apr. (2), Wilmette (EW); 15 Apr., Evanston (EW); 24 Apr., Urbana (RC); 29 Apr., JP (EW, RH); 29 Apr., IBSP (AS).

Peregrine Falcon

EA: 4 Apr., McHenry Co (SW, fide BM); 8 Apr., Urbana (RC); 24 Apr. (ad.), Union Co (TF, RD). LD: 30 May, IBSP (AS). Others (south & central): 30 Apr., Union Co (TF); 1 May, Union Co (KM); 9 May (ad.), **Beardstown** (MW, VK et al.).

Prairie Falcon

LD: 27 Mar., Rantoul (RC).

Gray Partridge

8 May (2), Ottawa (CMc, JMc); 30 May, Green River C.A. (Lee Co) (JMc, CMc).

Greater Prairie Chicken

MC: 6 (males), Kinmundy (Marion Co), 18 Mar.-16 Apr. (CMc, CA, m.ob.).

Wild Turkey

MC: 9, Buckhart (Sangamon Co), 16 Mar. (DB). Others: 2 Apr. (pr.), White Heath (Piatt Co) (RC); 7 May, Lodge Park (Piatt Co) (RC).

Northern Bobwhite

MC: 10, Sangamon Co, 20 Mar. & 2 May (DB).

Yellow Rail

EA: 5 Apr. (found dead), Sang.L (**DB). LD: 2-4 May (2), Herrin (LS, TF, m.ob). Others: 10 Apr., Bismark (Vermilion Co) (SB); 13 Apr., Clin.L (RC). 25 Apr., Matanzas Prairie (Mason Co) (KR).

Black Rail

EA: 4 May (heard), Saline Co (TF, KM, JD et al.). **LD:** 30 May, Chi (Montrose) (KH, *m.ob—photos).

King Rail

EA: 15 Mar., Oakwood Bottoms (Jackson Co) (CS); 22 Apr-7 May, Matanzas Prairie (Mason Co). **LD:** 9 May, Beardstown (PW, VK et al.). **Others:** 3 May, La Salle Co (JMc, CMc); 4-7 May, West Frankfort (LS et al.).

Virginia Rail, 15 May 1994, Jackson Park Bird Sanctuary, Cook County. Photo by Kanae Hirabayashi.

Virginia Rail

EA: 8 Apr., Spfld (DB); 10 Apr., Jackson Co (TF); 23 Apr., M.Arb (m.ob.). MC: 6, Clin.L, 13 Apr. (RC). LD: 21 May, Carl.L (KM); 15 May, Arcola (RC et al.); 14 May, McHenry Co (DF).

Sora

EA: 31 Mar., Sang.L (DB); 29 Apr., JP (RH,PC). MC: 22, Clin.L, 3 May (MD); 16, Sauget (St. Clair Co), 1 May (KM). LD: 16 May (3), Sang.L (DB); 9 May (2), JP (JMc, PC); 7 May, Williamson Co (TF).

Common Moorhen

EA: 19 Apr., LCal (WM); 29 Apr. (2), Beardstown (KR); 7 May (ad.), UCCA (VK et al.). MC: 8, LCal, 7 May (WM); 4 (ad.), Beardstown, 9 May (PW, VK et al.). LD: 30 May (2), Havana (MD, RP); 30 May, Green River C.A. (Lee Co) (JMc, CMc); 19 May (ad.), UCCA (TF).

American Coot

EA: 19 Feb., Spfld (DB); 19 Feb. (7), Wolf L (Cook Co) (WM). MC: 3,000, Clin.L, 20 Apr. (MD); 2,250, HLCA, 31 Mar. (KM); 450+, MS, 24 Mar. (WS); 450, LCal, 3 Apr. (WM). LD: 10 May, UCCA (TF); 7 May, Evanston (EW).

Sandhill Crane

EA: **19 Feb.**, Wolf L & Lansing (fide RB); 3 Mar. (3), Shelbyville (MD); 5 Mar., McHenry Co (DF); 5 Mar. (14), Vernon Hills (DJ). MC: 1,280, LCal, 12 Mar (CA); 135, E. Vermilion Co, 5 Mar. (MDo). LD: 7 May, Victoria (MB); 26 Mar., Fayette Co (TF). Others: 15 Mar. (5), Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB).

Black-bellied Plover

EA: 27 Apr., Heidecke L (JM). MC: 16, Macon Co, 18 May (MD). LD: 6 June, LChau (KR); 25 May, Heidecke L (JM).

Lesser Golden Plover

EA: 11 Mar., Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (RC); 16 Mar. (4), Jasper Co (TF). MC: 30,000+, Sadorus (Champaign Co), 20-21 Apr. (RC, MD); 15,000, Hindsboro (Douglas Co), 14 Apr., (MD) — but thousands reported by m.ob throughout late Apr. & early May. LD: 31 May, Royal (Champaign Co) (GA, fide RC). Others: 57, CBG, 11 May (RB, LB).

Semipalmated Plover

EA: 9 Apr., Union Co (KM); 19 Apr., Decatur (MD); 19 Apr., Berry (Sangamon Co) (DB); 12 May (8), Shabbona L S.P. (RF). MC: 70, Carthage L (Henderson Co), 13 May (MB); 24, Chi (O'Hare), 13-16 May (RB); 14, Pulaski Co, 4 May (TF, KM et al.). LD: 6 June (3), Decatur (MD); 21 May (4), S. Clinton Co (KM).

Piping Plover

EA: 23-24 Apr., Chi (Rainbow Beach) (DM, JO). LD: 11-13 May, Wauk (DJ, JN); 25 May - 6 June, **Decatur** (MD, m.ob.).

Killdeer

EA: 16 Feb., Urbana (RC); 17 Feb., JP (PC). MC: 30, Spfld, 10 Mar.(DB); 18, S. Clinton Co, 19 Mar. (KM); 14, JP, 22 Mar. (PC, HR).

American Avocet

EA: **28**, Clin.L, **13 Apr.** (RC); 20 Apr. (2), Chi (RH). MC: 28, as above.

Black-necked Stilt

EA: 18-19 Apr., Jackson Co (CS, TF); 19 Apr., Union Co (KM); 9 May (2), **Bath** (**Mason Co**) (KR, DB, VK, m.ob.). LD: 15 May-1 June, **Havana** (KR). Others: 17 May (**pr.**), **Sauget** (**St. Clair Co**) (KM).

Greater Yellowlegs

EA: 13 Mar., Jackson Co (CS); 24 Mar. (32), Havana (KR); 31 Mar. (2), JP (PC). MC: 200+, Sadorus (Champaign Co), 20-21 Apr. (RC, MD). LD: 30 May (2), IBSP (AS); 17 May, Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB); 4 May, Jackson Co (TF).

Lesser Yellowlegs

EA: 8 Mar., Jackson Co (CS); 24 Mar. (2), De Kalb Co (RF); 27 Mar. (2), Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (RC). MC: 800+, Sadorus (Champaign Co), 20-21 Apr. (RC, MD); 73, Jackson Co, 19 Apr. (TF); 32, CBG, 24 Apr. (LB). LD: 28 May,, IBSP (AS); 25 May, Spfld (DB).

Solitary Sandpiper

EA: 2 Apr., Pulaski Co (TF); 14 Apr., Sang.L (DB); 17 Apr., M.Arb (fide EW). MC: 30, Pulaski Co, 4 May (TF); 20, Sangamon Co, 8 May (DB); 21, Chi (O'Hare), 9 May (RB); 14, JP, 9 May (PC, JM). LD: 28 May, IBSP (AS); 15 May, Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB); 10 May Union Co (TF).

Willet

EA: 23 Apr. (2), Monticello (MD); 22 Apr. (4), CBG (m.ob.); 24 Apr. (27), GLNTC (JN, DD). MC: 27,as above; 20, Buckhart (Sangamon Co), 24 Apr. (DB); 12, Chi, 28 Apr. (JPu). LD: 16 May, Mount Pulaski (KR). Others: 26 Apr., Homer (MDo).

Spotted Sandpiper

EA: 12 Apr., Spfld (DB); 15 Apr., JP (PC). MC: 20, Chi (O'Hare), 10 & 18 May (RB); 16, Macon Co, 7 May (MD). LD: 3 June, JP (PC); 26 May, HLCA (KM).

Upland Sandpiper

EA: 9 Apr., Clin.L (RC); 9 Apr., Jackson Co (CS). LD: 14 May, Urbana (RC). Others: 14 May, Joliet Arsenal (CA); 4 May (2), Urbana (RC); 7 May, Andrew (Sangamon Co) (DB); 7 May (2), Victoria (MB).

Whimbrel

MC: **15**, Wauk, 25 Apr. (JN).

Hudsonian Godwit

EA: 12 May, Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB). LD: 28-29 May, LChau (KR, MB).

Marbled Godwit

EA: 24 Apr., **GLPSP** (RP).

Ruddy Turnstone

EA: 5 May, Wauk (DJ); 15 May (2), Jefferson Co (TF, JD); 25 May (9), Decatur (MD); 25 May (5), RLCA (KR). MC: 26, Spfld, 26 May (DB); 10, Wilmette, 15 May (fide EW). LD: 3 June (3), LChau (KR); 30 May, Wauk (EW).

Ruddy Turnstones, 26 May 1994, Springfield, Illinois. Photo by Dennis Oehmke.

Red Knot

MC: 3, Decatur, 3 June (MD, RC). LD: 5 June, LChau (KR).

Sanderling

EA: 13 May, Clinton co (TF); 15 May (3), Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB). MC: 37, LChau, 29 May (KR, MB); 7, Chi, 28 May (JL). LD: 6 June (2), Decatur (MD).

Semipalmated Sandpiper

EA: 2 May, Spfld (DB); 13 May, LCal (WM). MC: 250, Decatur, 3 June (MD, RC). LD: 6 June (25), Decatur (MD); 22 May (4), Jefferson Co (TF).

Sanderling, mid-May 1994, Montrose Beach, Cook County. Photo by Robert Hughes.

Western Sandpiper

EA: 15 May (ad.), Jefferson Co (TF, JD); 16 May (2), Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB). MC: 6, Decatur, 2 June (MD). LD: 3 June, Decatur (RC).

Least Sandpiper

EA: 1 Apr., Union Co (KM); 5 Apr., Sang.L (DB). MC: 151, Chi (O'Hare), 9 May (RB); 60, West Frankfort, 20 Apr. (LS); 41, Sang.L, 7 May (DB). LD: 1 June, Joliet (JM); 29 May (5), Decatur (MD); 17 May, HLCA (KM).

White-rumped Sandpiper

EA: 9 May, Chi (O'Hare) (RB); 13 May, CBG (LB); 15 May, Jefferson Co (TF, JD); 16 May (2), RLCA (KR). MC: 80, RLCA, 1 June (KR). LD: 6 June (40), Decatur (MD).

Baird's Sandpiper

LD: 3 June, Decatur (RC).

Pectoral Sandpiper

EA: 16 Mar. (16), Alexander Co (CS); 19 Mar. (20), Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB); 9 Apr. (3), Evanston (EW); 9 Apr. (2), Wauconda (DJ); 9 Apr. (12), LCal (WM). MC: 15,000+, Sadorus (Champaign Co), 20-21 Apr. (RC, MD); 500, Union Co, 18 Apr. (KM); 78, Chi (O'Hare), 24 Apr. (RB). LD: 30 May, IBSP (AS); 27 May, Spfld (DB).

Dunlin

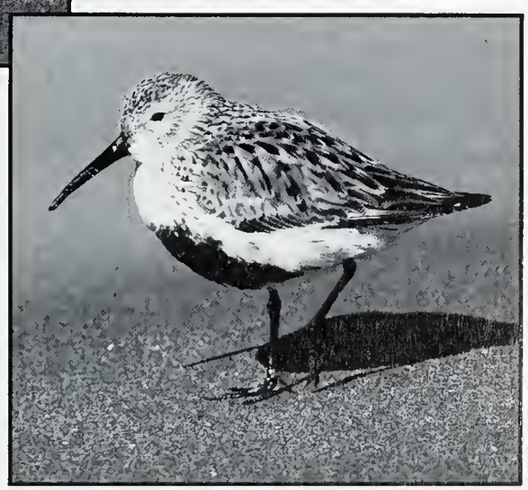
EA: 2 May, Chi (O'Hare) (RB); 5 May, Waukegan (DJ). MC: 67, RLCA, 25 May (KR); 30, Jefferson Co, 18 May (TF); 30, Chi, 11 May (JDo, EW). LD: 6 June, Decatur (MD); 28 May, McHenry Co (DF). Others: **9 Mar.**, LCNP (KR et al.).

Stilt Sandpiper

EA: 12 May, Bath (Mason Co) (KR). LD: 6 June, LChau (KR).

Ruff

EA: 20 Apr. (Reeve), Monticello Road Field Station (Champaign Co) (*RC).



Dunlin, mid-May 1994, Montrose Beach, Cook County. Photo by Robert Hughes.

Short-billed Dowitcher

EA: 2 May (2), Spfld (DB); 7 May (2), s. Clinton Co (KM); 11 May (4), CBG (LB). MC: 22, Skokie Lagoons F.P., 16 May (WMo); 17, Spfld, 15 May (DB). LD: 16 May (2), Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB).

Long-billed Dowitcher

EA: 20-21 Apr., Monticello Road Field Station (Champaign Co) (RC, MD); 22 Apr., Union Co (KM). MC: 20, Bath (Mason Co), 29 Apr. (KR); 9, Sauget (St. Clair Co),1 May (KM). LD: 15 May, RLCA (KR); 12 May, Shabbona L S.P. (RF).

Common Snipe

EA: 26 Feb, Sang.L (DB); 23 Mar. (4). De Kalb Co (RF). MC: 63, Union Co, 1 Apr. (KM); 53, Spfld, 23 Mar. (DB);

20, Wauconda, 9 Apr. (DJ). LD: 11 May, Chi (EW, JDo); 10 May, Sang.L (DB); 7 May, Royalton (Franklin Co) (LS et al.).

American Woodcock

EA: 18 Feb., Spfld (DB); 20 Feb., Urbana (RC); 10 Mar., Westchester (fide EW). MC: 8, Urbana, 23 Mar. (RC et al.). LD: 24 Apr., JP (KC).

Wilson's Phalarope

EA: 29-30 Apr. (3—1 female & 2 male), CNC (*DHa—photo); 2 May (4), Spfld (DB). LD: 25 May, Decatur (MD); 12-13 May, Chi (O'Hare) (RB, m.ob.); 8 May (2), Grass L (Lake Co) (DJ, SD).

Laughing Gull

EA: 29-30 Apr., Wauk (JN, DD). LD: 11 June, Chi (RH); 29 May (ad.), Pekin (KR); 15-18 May (ad.), Rend L (TF, JD). Others: 15 May (ad.), Evanston (EW, m.ob.); 15 May, Chi (CP).

Franklin's Gull

EA: 10-12 Mar., LCal (O'Brien Lock & Dam) (AS,CA,m.ob.); 12 Apr., Spfld (DB). MC: 8, Decatur, 13 Apr. (MD). LD: 28 May (1st yr.), Decatur (RC, MD); 15 May (2nd summer), Rend L (TF, JD). Few reports.

Little Gull

EA: 24 Apr. (imm.), CBG & Skokie Lagoons F.P. (LB).

Bonaparte's Gull

EA: 6 Mar. (100), CONWR (TF); 6 Mar. (ad.), Spfld (DB); 23 Mar. (11), Evanston (EW). MC: 1,000, CONWR, 25 Mar. (KM); 700, Decatur, 13 Apr. (MD); 540, Skokie Lagoons F.P., 2 May (LB). LD: 11 May, CBG (LB); 7 May (imm.), Spfld (DB); 4 May (imm.), CONWR (TF et al.).

Ring-billed Gull

MC: 15,000, LCal, 7 May (WM); 12,000, Decatur, 19 Mar. (MD); 2,800, CONWR, 3 Mar. (KM). LD: 21 May (120), s. Clinton Co (KM).

California Gull

EA: 5 Mar., **Clin.L** (*RC).

Herring Gull

MC: 355, Evanston, 7 May (EW). LD: 18 May, Rend L (TF); 7 May (imm.) Sang.L (DB); 7 May, Clinton Co (KM).

Thayer's Gull

MC: 3 (2 ad., 1 1st winter), LCal, 6 Mar. (WM). LD: 24 May, Wauk (JN).

Iceland Gull

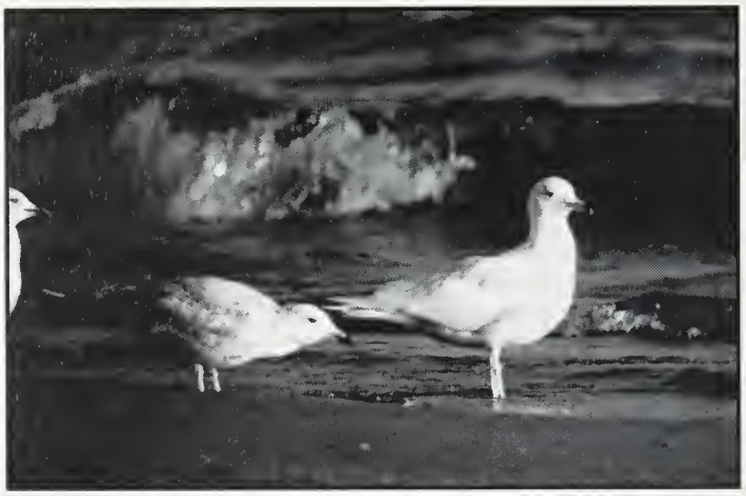
LD: 12-14 May, Wauk (JN, DJ, m.ob.); 13 Apr. (worn imm.), Spfld (DB).

Lesser Black-backed Gull

EA: 7 & 12 Mar. & 13 Apr., Decatur (MD); 26 Mar., Bond Co (TF). LD: 4 June, Decatur (MD, KR); 27 Apr.-1 May (ad.), Wauk (DD, DJ,JN-photo); 19-20 Apr. (ad.), Evanston/Wilmette (EW); 19 Apr., Chi (RH). Others: 12 Mar., LCal (CA, AS); 28 Mar.-7 Apr. (ad.), Spfld (DB); Dec.-8 Apr. (ad. with gray legs), Chi (Montrose) (EW,KH,m.ob.); 30 Apr. (2), Wauk (DD); 24 Apr., IBSP (AS).

Glaucous Gull

MC: **22**, LCal, 12 Mar. (m.ob.) - 21 there on 1 Mar. (GW). LD: 7 May (2nd-spring), Evanston (EW); 30 Mar. (ad.), LChau (KR). Others: 5 Mar., **Mansfield** (**Piatt Co**, 1st Co record) (RC).



Iceland Gull, 6 May 1994, Montrose Beach, Cook County. Photo by Kanae Hirabayashi.

Great Black-backed Gull

MC: **4**, LCal, 1 Mar. (GW) - 3 there on 12 Mar. (CA, AS); 3 (2 ad., 1 2nd yr.), JP, 8 Apr. (PC). LD: **24 May** (1st yr.), Wauk (DJ, JN); 19-23 Apr., Chi (RH, m.ob.).

Caspian Tern

EA: 12 Apr., Spfld (DB); 13 Apr., Wauk (DD); 13 Apr. (2), Evanston (EW). MC: **84**, JP, 7 May (PC, HR); 47, Evanston, 15 Apr. (EW); **39**, Rend L, 15 May (JD, TF); 23, Spfld, 13 May (DB). LD: **13-14 June**, Evanston (EW); 6 June (3), Decatur (MD).

Common Tern

MC: 18, Spfld, 7 May (DB); 4, JP, 7 May (PC, HR). LD: 7 June, Evanston (EW); 25 May, Sang.L (DB); 21 May, **s. Clinton Co** (KM). Others: 7 May, **White Heath** (**Piatt Co**—1st Co record) (RC).

Forster's Tern

EA: **8 Apr.**, Evanston (EW); 8 Apr., Spfld (DB); 14 Apr., Wauk (DD). MC: 50+, CONWR. 30 Apr. (KM); 35, Spfld, 30 Apr. (DB); 20, Dresden Locks (Grundy Co), 29 Apr. (DS). LD: **12-14 June** (2-3 ad.), Evanston (EW); 30 May, Spfld (DB); 30 May (ad.), IBSP (EW); 22 May (2), Rend L (TF).

Least Tern

MC: 12, Grand Tower (Jackson Co), 20 May (VK et al.). LD: 27 May, Alexander Co (TF).

Black Tern

EA: 27 Apr., L. Charleston (BH); 27 Apr., Spfld (DB); 7 May, Lake Co (LB); 7 May (2), Braidwood (JM); 7 May, Skokie Lagoons F.P. (fide EW). MC: 35, Decatur, 9 May (MD). LD: 9 June, Havana (KR).

Mourning Dove

EA: (north): 15 Feb. (7), JP (PC). MC: 160, Evanston, 15 Apr. (EW); 52, Monroe Co, 17 Apr. (KM); 30, Spfld, 7 Mar. & 7 May (DB).

Monk Parakeet

MC: 27, JP, 1 Apr. (PC,HR). Others: 5, Calumet Park (Cook Co), 20 May (EW,WS).

Black-billed Cuckoo

EA: 3 May, Williamson Co (TF); 9 May, Urbana (RC); 11 May, JP (DP). LD: 30 May, Chi (JL); 29 May, Spfld (DB).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo

EA: 24 Apr., Union Co (TF); 1 May, Ryerson C.A. (DD); 7 May, Reavis Prairie (Mason Co) (KR); 20 May, JP (SSu). MC: 4, Spfld, 28-29 May (DB). LD: 30 May, Mc Henry Co (RBa); 29 May, Evanston (EW).

Common Barn Owl

EA: 19 Mar. - 4 Apr., **SRSF** (KR). Others: 24 Mar., **LCal (O'Brien Lock & Dam)** (*WM et al.).

Great Horned Owl

MC: 4, Spfld, 24 Apr. (DB).

Snowy Owl

LD: 17 Apr. (from 6 Mar.) se. La Salle Co (JMc, CMc); 10 Apr. (2), Chi (Miegs) (JMy); 27 Mar., **Woodford (Woodford Co)** (MD). MC: **3** (2 ad., 1 imm.), DeKalb, 22-23 Mar. (RF). Others: 1-5 Mar. (imm.), Wauk (DJ); 4 Mar., LCal (WM).

Barred Owl

MC: 6, Oakwood Bottoms (Jackson Co), 22 Apr. (KM); 5, Spfld, 7 May (DB).

Long-eared Owl

LD: 9 Mar., Sang.L (DB).

Short-eared Owl

EA: 15 Feb., JP (PC); 18 Feb., Tazewell Co (KR); 20 Feb., Middlefork Forest Preserve (Champaign Co.) (RC). MC: 8, Jasper Co, 16 Mar. (TF). LD: 10 Apr. (2), se. La Salle Co (CMc, JMc); 9 Apr., IBSP (AS); 28 Mar., SRSF (KR). Others: 6 Mar., Somonauk (La Salle Co) (DS); 7 Mar., Knoxville (MB); 11 Mar., Middlefork Forest Preserve (Champaign Co.) (RC).

Northern Saw-whet Owl

LD: 3 Apr., Urbana (RC). Others: 5-29 Mar., **Johnson Co** (TF); 10 Mar. (ad.), Knoxville (MB); 12-25 Mar. (calling - territorial?), SRSF (KR); to 15 Mar., Mattoon (ASm).

Common Nighthawk

EA: 26 Apr. (2), Carbondale (KM, MSe); 28 Apr., Urbana (RC); 13 May, JP. MC: 70+, HLCA, 19 May (KM); 15, Spfld, 15 May (DB).

Chuck-will's-widow

EA: 23 Apr. (2), Murphysboro (CS).

Whip-poor-will

EA: 8 Apr., Johnson Co (TF); 15 Apr., Spfld (DB); 22 Apr. (2), I & M Canal (La Salle Co) (CMc, JMc); 25 Apr., Chi (RH). LD: 4 May, CBG (LB).

Chimney Swift

EA: 6 Apr. (4), Murphysboro (KM); 14 Apr. (2), Lovington (Moultrie Co) (MD); 15 Apr. (4), JP (PC). MC: 1000, Joliet, 7 May (JM); 220, Spfld, 29 Apr. (DB); 85+, Anna, 30 Apr. (KM).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird

EA: 19 Apr., Union Co (TF); 23 Apr., Charleston (BH); 24 Apr., JP (BA). MC: 5, Spfld, 16 May (DB); 5, Germantown (Clinton Co), 21 May (KM); 3, Chi, 20 May (WS,EW). LD: 22 May, JP (TMe).

Belted Kingfisher

EA: 3 Mar. (3), HLCA (KM); 19 Mar., JP (PC). MC: 4, JP, 16

Laughing Gull, 20 June 1994, Evanston beach, Cook County. Photo by Eric Walters.

Apr. (PC et al.); 4, Spfld, 21 Apr. (DB). LD: 11 May, Chi (EW, JDo).

Red-headed Woodpecker

EA: 12 Apr., Sangamon Co (DB); 17 Apr., CBG (LB). MC: 5, Spfld, 27 Apr. & 2 May (DB); 5, Pomona (Jackson Co), 22 Apr. (KM). LD: 14 May, JP (RHn)

Red-bellied Woodpecker

EA (north): 8 Apr., CBG (LB). MC: 11, Spfld, 1 Apr. (DB).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

EA: 19 Mar., S. Clinton Co (KM); 21 Mar. (2), Spfld (DB); 22 Mar., JP (PC). MC: 13, Chi, 11 Apr. (JSa); 11, Urbana, 10 Apr. (RC). LD: 7 May, Mahomet (RC); 2 May, JP (HR).

Northern Flicker

EA: 21 Mar. (12), Sangamon Co (DB); 23 Mar., JP (PC, HR). MC: 38, JP, 15 Apr. (PC); 20, Sangamon Co, 6 Apr. (DB). LD: 7 May (8), JP (PC).

Pileated Woodpecker

MC: 5, Sangamon Co, 4 May (DB). Others: 27 Mar.-4 Apr., **Palos** (McLaughry Springs) (m.ob.); 7 May, **Plum Creek F.P.** (Cook Co.) (fide EW).

Olive-sided Flycatcher

EA: 4 May, Reavis Prairie (Mason Co) (KR); 11 May, Chi (JDo, EW). MC: 3, Homer L (Champaign Co), 22 May (RC). LD: 3 June, JP (RH); 28 May, Homer L (Champaign Co) (EC).

Eastern Wood-Pewee

EA: 19 Apr., Union Co (KM); 26 Apr., Ottawa (CMc); 27 Apr., M.Arb (m.ob.). MC: 10, Spfld, 15 May (DB). LD: 25 May (2), Evanston (EW).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher

EA: 14 May, JP (GWi); 14 May, IBSP (AS); 14 May, Sangamon Co (DB). **MC:** 15, Wilmette to Chi (Rainbow Beach), 22 May (SM); 4, Sangamon Co, 26 May (DB). **LD:** 6 June, Evanston (EW).

Acadian Flycatcher

EA: 26 Apr., Pomona (Jackson Co) (TF et al.); 12 May, Sangamon Co (DB); 12 May, Starved Rock S.P. (CMc, JMc). LD (north): 31 May, Palos (CT); 30 May, Wauk (EW).

Alder Flycatcher

EA: 15 May, Champaign Co (RC); 16 May, Johnson Co (TF); 20 May, JP (EW, SF). MC: 5, Evanston, 31 May (EW); 3, Sang.L, 18-19 May (DB). LD: 10 June (3), Spring Bluff F.P. (Lake Co) (SD).

Willow Flycatcher

EA: 7 May (3), Monticello (2) & Mahomet (1) (RC); 9 May, JP (PC, JMc). MC: 46, Wilmette to Chi (Rainbow Beach), 22 May (SM). LD: 1 June (2), JP (PC).

Least Flycatcher

EA: 16 Apr., Chi (CP); 22 Apr., Decatur (MD); 23 Apr., JP (DA). MC: 26, Wilmette to Chi (Rainbow Beach), 22 May (SM); 20, Urbana, 9 May (RC). LD: 14 June (2), IBSP (SD); 9 June, Middlefork F.P. (EC).

Eastern Phoebe

EA: 23 Feb., West Frankfort (LS); 12 Mar., M.Arb (DRi); 16 Mar., Sangamon Co (DB); 21 Mar. (4), JP (PC). MC: 19, JP, 6 Apr. (PC); 14, Sangamon Co, 6 Apr. (DB). LD: 20 Apr., Evanston (EW).

Great Crested Flycatcher

EA: 18 Apr., Pine Hills (Union Co) (KM); 19 Apr., Wayne (JMc, CMc); 21 Apr., Spfld (DB). MC: 13, Sangamon Co, 7 May (DB).

Eastern Kingbird

EA: 12 Apr. (2), Jackson Co (CS); 20 Apr., Spfld (DB); 2 May, Glencoe (LB). MC: 20, JP, 22 May (PC, TMe); 15, Sangamon Co, 12 May. LD: 30 May (9 migrants), IBSP (EW).

Horned Lark

EA: 18 Feb. (3), Evanston/Wilmette (EW); 19 Feb., LCal (WM); 19 Feb., JP (PC). MC: 100, Sangamon Co, 2 Mar. (DB); 100, Clin.L, 6 Mar. (RP). LD: 11 May (6), CBG (LB).

Purple Martin

EA: 22 Mar. (7), Franklin Co (LS); 30 Mar., Parnell (De Witt Co) (MD); 13 Apr. (15), Evanston (EW). MC: 30, Clinton Co, 6 May (KM); 27, Spfld, 10 May (DB).

Tree Swallow

EA: 9 Mar. (5), Jackson Co (CS); 11 Mar., Havana (KR); 14 Mar. (2), Ottawa (JMc). MC: 1000+, Rend L, 13 Apr. (TF) 1000+, CONWR, 30 Apr. (KM). LD: 6 June (2), JP (PC); 7 May (200), Rend L (TF).

Northern Rough-winged Swallow

EA: 23 Mar., Jackson Co (TF); 2 Apr., Sang.L (DB); **6 Apr.**, M.Arb (JNa); 9 Apr., Evanston (EW). MC: 40, JP, 28 Apr. (PC); 30, Union Co, 30 Apr (KM); 12, Sang.L, 7 May (DB).

Bank Swallow

EA: 3 Apr., Fountain Bluff (Jackson Co) (CS); 11 Apr., Spfld (DB); **12 Apr.**, Wilmette (EW). MC: 50+ (colony), Monroe Co, 19 May (KM); 44 (colony), Buckhart (Sangamon Co), 12 May (DB); 22, JP, 24 May (HR).

Cliff Swallow

EA: 26 Mar., Bond Co (TF); 26 Mar., Carl.L (CS); 5 Apr., Spfld (DB); 16 Apr., Wadsworth (SH). MC: 54 (colony), Spfld, 29 Apr. (DB); 18, JP, 29 Apr. (PC). LD: 15 May, Evanston (EW).

Barn Swallow

EA: **22 Mar.**, Spfld (DB); **23 Mar.**, Evanston (EW). MC: 210, Spfld, 29 Apr. & 7 May (DB); 91, nw. Lake Co, 7 May (LB); 60+, Clinton Co, 6 May (KM).

Blue Jay

EA: 12 Apr., Evanston (EW). **MC: 364**, Evanston, 26 Apr. (EW); 23, Spfld, 24 Mar. & 21 Apr. (DB). LD: 2 June (5 migrants), Evanston (EW).

American Crow

MC: 300, Belleville, 2 Mar. (KM).

Fish Crow

EA: 18 Feb., CONWR (KM). MC: 63, Jackson Co, 13 Mar. (CS). Others: 14 Apr. (2), n. Adams Co (JSc) - probably should be documented at this location.

Tufted Titmouse

MC: 22, Sangamon Co, 24 Mar. (DB).

Red-breasted Nuthatch

MC: 8, CONWR, 9 Apr. (KM); 6, JP, 24 Apr. (GWi et al.); 5, Spfld, 11 Mar. & 8 May (DB). LD: 21 May, Mc Henry Co (RBa); 20 May, JP (SSu). Winter residents departed Evanston by 9 Apr. (EW).

White-breasted Nuthatch

MC: 8, Spfld, 1 Apr. (DB).

Brown Creeper

EA: 18 Feb., JP (DP); 20 Feb., Urbana (RC). MC: 19, JP, 13 Apr. (PC, HR). LD: 7 May (2), JP (PC, KC); 2 May, Monticello (MD).

Carolina Wren

MC: 9, Sangamon Co, 24 Mar. & 7 May (DB). Others: 14 Apr., Evanston (EW).

Bewick's Wren

EA: 23 Mar., Spoon L (Knox Co) (MB). Others: 8 Apr., Pike Co F.P. (RSa); 9 Apr., Lodge Park (Piatt Co) (RC); 10 Apr., Spoon L (Knox Co) (MB); 11 Apr., Spfld (DB); 11 Apr., Winnebago Co (*BG); 17 Apr., Urbana (RC); 3-10 May, Spoon L (Knox Co) (MB) — good migration.

House Wren

EA: 12 Apr., Carbondale (CS); 15 Apr., Spfld (DB); **17 Apr.**, JP (RH). MC: 47, Monticello & Mahomet, 7 May (RC). LD: 2 June, Wilmette (EW).

Winter Wren

EA: 5 Mar., Oakwood Bottoms (Jackson Co) (KM); 8 Mar. (male), Spfld (DB); 21 Mar., Sannauk F.P. (De Kalb Co) (DS); 23 Mar., M.Arb (JNa). MC: 16, Urbana, 3 Apr. (RC); 15, Urbana, 10 Apr. (RC); 10, Palos (McLaughry Springs), 8 Apr. (CT,WS). LD: **23 May**, Decatur (MD); 14 May, IBSP (AS); 22 Apr., Union Co (KM).

Sedge Wren

EA: **16 Apr. (2)**, Chi (GW); 17 Apr. (male), Sang.L (DB). MC: 22, GLPSP, 21 May (RP); 10+, HLCA, 16 May (KM).

Marsh Wren

EA: **27 Mar.** (male), Sang.L (DB); 24 Apr., Chi (DM). MC: 8, LCal, 7 May (WM); 3, Sang.L, 27 Apr. (DB). LD: 21 May, Pulaski Co (TF); 18 May. Sang.L (DB); 15 May, Arcola (RC).

Golden-crowned Kinglet

EA: 20 Mar. (25), Urbana (RC); 20 Mar. (2), MS (WS). MC: 150+, ne. Champaign Co, 27 Mar. (RC); 22, Pomona (Jackson Co), 25 Mar. (KM); 19, JP, 10 Apr (PC). LD: 7 May, Shabbona L (De Kalb Co) (DS); 30 Apr., JP (SSu); 27 Apr., Urbana (RC).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet

EA: 21 Mar., Spfld (DB); 26 Mar., I & M Canal (La Salle Co) (JMc, CMc). MC: **94**, Skokie Lagoons F.P., 22 Apr. (EW); 80, Spfld, 21 Apr. (DB). LD: 28 May, Chi (JL); 21 May, Mattoon (RC).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

EA: 1 Apr., Pine Hills (Union Co) (KM); 9 Apr., JP (KC); 10 Apr., Spfld (DB). MC: 25, COLSP, 7 May (JSa). LD: 21 May, JP (PC).

Eastern Bluebird

EA: 13 Feb., Spfld (DB); 7 Mar., M.Arb (fide EW). MC: 7, Spfld, 21 May (DB). {2nd movement}: EA: 20 Apr. (male), Wilmette (EW). LD: 29 May (male), Evanston (EW).

Veery

EA: 26 Apr., Urbana (RC); 27 Apr. (2), JP (DA). MC: 12, JP, 9 May (PC, JMc); 11, Macon Co, 7 May (MD). LD: 24 May, JP (PC); 24 May, Spfld (DB); 15 May, Franklin Co (TF).

Gray-cheeked Thrush

EA: 16 Apr., JP (KC); 25 Apr. (2), Spfld (DB); 26 Apr., Wilmette (EW). MC: 5, Spfld, 11 May (DB); 4, JP, 9 May (PC, JMc). LD: 28 May, JP (PC); 26 May, Spfld (DB); 19 May, Union Co (TF).

Swainson's Thrush

EA: 15 Apr. (3), JP/Chi (PC,RH); 15 Apr. (2), Spfld (DB). MC: 70, Decatur, 18 May (MD); 9, JP, 23 May (PC, HR). LD: 2 June, Evanston (EW); 30 May, Spfld (DB); 21 May, Clinton Co (KM).

Hermit Thrush

EA: 21 Mar., Spfld (DB); 22 Mar., M.Arb (fide EW); 2 Apr. (3), JP (PC). MC: 57, JP, 16 Apr. (PC); 34, Spfld, 21 Apr. (DB). LD: 24 May, JP (KC); 11 May, Decatur (MD); 23 Apr., Union Co (KM).

Wood Thrush

EA: 12 Apr., Fountain Bluff (Jackson Co) (CS); 16 Apr., Spfld (DB); **17 Apr.**, JP (GW); 26 Apr., CBG (LB). MC: 7, JP, 9 May (PC). LD: 24 May, JP (PC).

American Robin

MC: 470, Evanston, 13 Apr. (EW)—(350 more on 15 Apr.); 180, Union Co, 12 Mar. (KM); 150, Spfld, 30 Mar. (DB).

Gray Catbird

EA: 17 Apr., Logan (Franklin Co) (LS); 19 Apr., M.Arb (fide EW); 21 Apr., Urbana (RC). MC: 54, Decatur, 7 May (MD); 49, JP, 9 May (PC, JMc). LD: 28 May (12), JP (PC, HR).

Northern Mockingbird

EA: **14 Apr.**, M.Arb (fide EW); **15 Apr.**, Chi (RH); 17 Apr., Lake Forest (m.ob.); 19 Apr., Urbana (RW). MC: 6, Braidwood, 6 May (JM); 6, Spfld, 21 May (DB). LD: 22 May, Chi (SM). Others: 3 May, M.Arb (m.ob.).

Brown Thrasher

EA: 12 Mar., UCCA (KM); 19 Mar., McHenry Co (DF); 21 Mar., Berry (Sangamon Co) (DB). MC: 22, Spfld, 21 Apr. (DB); 13, JP, 15 Apr. (PC). LD: 20 May, Chi (EW).

American Pipit

EA: 6 Mar., Clin.L (MD); 6 Mar., Spfld (DB); 6 Mar. (20), Pulaski Co (TF). MC: 100, Pulaski Co, 2 Apr. (TF); 75, Pulaski Co, 19 Mar. (CS, TF); 73, Buckhart (Sangamon Co), 19 Mar. (RC, RW, MD). LD: 15 Apr., CNC (KW). {2nd movement} EA: 27 Apr., Evanston (EW). MC: 53, Harristown (Macon Co), 7 May (MD); **47**, CBG, 11 May (LB). Others: 8 May (2), Urbana (RW); 7 May (28), Clinton Co (KM).

Sprague's Pipit

MC: 3, Matanzas Prairie (Mason Co.), 15 Apr. (KR). LD: 9 May, Jackson Co (RD, CS)— both sightings should be documented.

Cedar Waxwing

EA: 22 Jan., Spfld (DB). MC: 100+, M.Arb, 12 Mar. (fide EW). {2nd movement} EA: 2 May (2), CBG (LB). MC: 450, Wilmette to Chi (Rainbow Beach), 22 May (SM); 200+, Urbana, 22-29 May (RC, m.ob.). LD: 2 June (2), Wilmette (EW).

Northern Shrike

LD: 13 Mar. (2), IBSP (AS); 11 Mar., Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co.) (RC).

Loggerhead Shrike

EA: 20 Feb. (1 day only—apparently migrant), Urbana (RC); 20

Mar., Spfld (DB); 11-16 Apr., **Wilmette** (JKo,EW,RD). LD: 15 May (2), Mechanicsburg (Sangamon Co) (DB); 14 May, Joliet Arsenal (CA). Others: 4 other central Illinois sightings reported.

European Starling

EA (non-wintering): 19 Feb. (98), JP (PC). MC: 200, JP, 22 Mar. (PC, HR).

White-eyed Vireo

EA: 9 Apr., Union Co (KM); 15 Apr. (male), Sang.L (DB); 16 Apr., JP (PC). MC: 12, Homer L, 22 May (RC).

Bell's Vireo

EA: 4 May, Reavis Prairie (Mason Co) (KR). MC: 5, Sangamon Co, 16 May (DB); 5, Nachusa Grasslands (Lee Co), 22 May (JMc, CMc).

Solitary Vireo

EA: **15 Apr.**, Spfld (DB); **18 Apr.**, Naperville (DY); **19 Apr.**, M.Arb (fide EW); **22 Apr.**, Skokie Lagoons (EW). MC: 15, Spfld, 6 May (DB). LD: 24 May, JP (PC); 15 May, Franklin Co (TF); 13 May, Spfld (DB).

Yellow-throated Vireo

EA: 7 Apr., Johnson Co (KM); 16 Apr., Spfld (DB); **18 Apr.**, Skokie Lagoons (EW). MC: 11, Spfld, 6-7 May (DB). LD: 24 May, Evanston (EW).

Warbling Vireo

EA: 14 Apr., Union Co (KM); 21 Apr., Spfld (DB); 24 Apr. (4), I & M Canal (La Salle Co) (JMc, CMc); 25 Apr., Palos (CT). MC: 21, Monroe Co, 17 Apr. (KM); 18, JP, 24 May (PC, HR); 13, Spfld, 18 May (DB).

Philadelphia Vireo

EA: 28 Apr., Jersey Co (HW); 4 May, Reavis Prairie (Mason Co) (KR); 14 May (2), JP (PW). MC: 6, Spfld, 19 May. LD: 28 May, Urbana (RC); 22 May (3), IBSP (AS); 18 May, Franklin Co (TF).

Red-eyed Vireo

EA: 14 Apr., Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM); **15 Apr.**, Evanston (EW); 17 Apr., Urbana (RC). MC: 23, Spfld, 15 May (DB); 15, Pomona (Jackson Co), 22 Apr. (KM). LD: 29 May (3), JP (HR).

Blue-winged Warbler

EA: 12 Apr. (3), Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM); 15 Apr. (2), Spfld (DB); 24 Apr., Starved Rock S.P. (JMc, CMc); 25 Apr., Palos (CT). MC: 15, Palos, 7 May (WS); 7, Giant City S.P., 19 Apr. (KM). LD: 7 June, Urbana (EC); 20 May, JP (SSu).

Golden-winged Warbler

EA: 25 Apr., Pope Co (TF); 27 Apr., Urbana (RC); 27 Apr. (male), Spfld (DB); 5 May, Starved Rock S.P. (JMc, CMc). MC: **19**, Monticello, 9 May (MD); 5, Jackson Co, 4 May (TF); 4, CBG, 11 May (LB). LD: 28 May, JP (KC); 28 May, M.Arb (EW); 16 May, Urbana (RC); 8 May, Clinton Co (KM). **Hybrids**: "Lawrence's Warbler", 9 May, JP (GSa, *PC, m.ob.). "Brewster"s Warbler", 29 Apr., Decatur (MD); 7 May, Urbana (*JBr); 7 May (singing male), Channahon (JM); 10 May, IBSP (AS).

Tennessee Warbler

EA: 15 Apr. (male), Spfld (DB); 24 Apr. (female), Spfld (DB); 24 Apr., JP (CP, GWi). MC: 78, Spfld, 15 May (DB). LD: **4 June**, Evanston (EW); 25 May (male), Spfld (DB); 18 May, Franklin Co (TF).

Orange-crowned Warbler

EA: 12 Apr., Pomona (Jackson Co); 15 Apr. (male), Sang.L (DB); 16 Apr., JP, (PC et al.). MC: 8, Sangamon Co, 6 May (DB); 3, JP, 26 Apr. (PC, SF). LD: 23 May, JP (PC); 18 May, SRSF (KR).

Nashville Warbler

EA: 15 Apr., JP (PC); 24 Apr. (3 males), Spfld (DB). MC: 47, Spfld, 6 May (DB); 8, JP, 4 May (TS). LD: 24 May, JP (PC); 22 May, Urbana (EC, RC et al.); 7 May, Clinton Co (KM).

Northern Parula

EA: 4 Apr., Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM); 15 Apr., Urbana (RC); 16 Apr. (2), Chi/JP (CP, fide PC). MC: 10, Sangamon Co, 7 May (DB); 4, JP, 12 May (PC, GSa). LD: 20 May, JP (SSu).

Yellow Warbler

EA: 14 Apr., Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM); 15 Apr., JP (HR, PC). MC: 20, LCal, 7 May (WM). LD: 25 May, Evanston (EW).

Chestnut-sided Warbler

EA: **25 Apr.**, Skokie Lagoons (EW); 26 Apr., Union Co (TF); 27 Apr. (2), Urbana (RC). MC: 14, Sangamon Co, 6 May (DB); 7, JP, 14 May (HR et al.). LD: 25 May (3), JP (PC); 25 May, Evanston (EW); 19 May, Spfld (DB); 7 May, Clinton Co (KM).

Magnolia Warbler

EA: 27 Apr., Johnson Co (TF); 5 May, JP (TS); 5 May, Spfld (DB). **MC: 70,** Wilmette to Chi (Rainbow Beach), 22 May (SM); 21, Chi, 20 May (EW, WS); 11, Spfld, 6 May (DB). **LD:** 8 June, Charleston (BH); 31 May, Wilmette (EW); 28 May, Johnson Co (TF).

Cape May Warbler

EA: 24 Apr., Sannauk F.P. (De Kalb Co) (DS); 29 Apr. (male), Spfld (DB). MC: 7, Chi, 20 May (EW, WS). LD: 25 May, JP (PC); 23 May, Urbana (EC).

Black-throated Blue Warbler

EA: **27 Apr.**, M.Arb (m.ob.); **29 Apr.**, JP (RH, EW, m.ob.); 30 Apr., Decatur (MD). MC: 4, JP, 12 May (PC). LD: 25 May, Evanston (EW); 25 May (female), IBSP (AS); 13 May (female), Decatur (MD); 13 May, Green Oaks (Knox Co) (KR, MB). Others (south): 4 May, Reavis Prairie (Mason Co) (KR); 7 May (male), Mahomet (RC); 9 May, Reavis Prairie (Mason Co) (KR, MB).

Yellow-rumped Warbler

EA: 21 Mar., Spfld (DB); 9 Apr., M.Arb (DRi). MC: 160, Ryerson C.A. (Lake Co), 7 May (DJ); 121, Macon Co, 7 May (MD). LD: 29 May, Chi (JL); 20 May, Spfld (DB); 10 May, Union Co (TF).

Black-throated Green Warbler

EA: 14 Apr., Union Co (KM); 16 Apr (3), JP (PC et al.); 25 Apr., Urbana (RC). MC: 29, Spfld, 6 & 7 May (DB); 24, Ryerson C.A. (Lake Co), 7 May (DJ). LD: 28 May, JP (fide PC); 20 May, Urbana (EC).

Blackburnian Warbler

EA: 26 Apr., JP (SF, PC); 4 May, Urbana (RC). MC: 5, JP, 14 May (DA). LD: 31 May, Wilmette (EW); 23 May (female), Spfld (DB); 19 May (male), Union Co (TF).

Yellow-throated Warbler

EA: 4 Apr., Sanganois C.A. (KR); 4 Apr., Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM); 4 Apr., Murphysboro L S.P. (CS); 16 Apr., JP (*PC). LD: 21 May, Jubilee College S.P. (KR); 20 May, w. Grundy Co (CMc, JMc); 15 May, Chi (Rosehill) (fide RB). Others: 27 Apr., Glenview (fide RB); 27 Apr., JP (RH, PC); 27-28 Apr., M.Arb (m.ob.); 2-4 May, JP (KC,*PC et al.); 11 May, JP (fide PC).

Worm-eating Warbler, 23 April 1994, Chicago Botanic Garden, Cook County. Photo by Anton Szabodos.

Pine Warbler

EA: 8 Mar., Morton (KR); 11 Mar., Johnson Co (TF); 15 Apr. (3 females), Spfld (DB); 15 Apr., Skokie Lagoons F.P. (EW); 15 Apr., Chi (RHe). MC: 5, JP, 23 Apr. (PC); 5, CONWR, 1 May (KM). LD: 7 May., Ryerson C.A. (Lake Co) (DJ); 28 Apr. (female), Spfld (DB).

Prairie Warbler

EA: 13 Apr., Johnson Co (TF); **16 Apr.**, JP (*PC, m.ob.); 16-21 Apr. (female), MS (WS); 16 Apr. (male), Spfld (DB). MC: 11, Johnson Co, 30 Apr. (TF). LD: **6-8 June**, CBG (MMr, JSt); 31 May (male), Spfld (DB). Others: 17 Apr., **I & M Canal** (**La Salle Co** - 1st Co record) (JMc et al.); 29-30 Apr. (2), JP (PC).

Palm Warbler

EA: 12 Apr. (2), Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM); 15 Apr. (2), JP (HR, PC); 15 Apr., Spfld (DB). MC: 128, JP, 24 Apr. (PC); 102, Macon Co, 7 May (MD). LD: 24 May, Wauk (DJ); 15 May, Spfld (DB); 7 May, Clinton Co (KM). Others: 18 Apr. (Eastern, "Yellow" race), Urbana (RC).

Bay-breasted Warbler

EA: 26 Apr. (male), Sang.L (DB); 1 May, Union Co (TF et al.); 7 May (4), Ryerson C.A. (Lake Co) (DJ). MC: 13, Chi, 20 May (EW, WS); 8, Spfld, 12 May (DB). LD: 31 May, JP (DM); 22 May, Urbana (EC, RC et al.)

Blackpoll Warbler

EA: **18 Apr.**, IBSP (JSo); 19 Apr., Giant City S.P. (KM); 24 Apr., Sang.L (DB); 24 Apr, JP (CA). MC: 21, Spfld, 15 May (DB); 6, JP, 22 May (PC). LD: 10 June, Urbana (EC); 1 June, JP (PC).

Cerulean Warbler

EA: 12 Apr., Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM); 25 Apr. (male), Spfld (DB); 5 May, JP (RH). LD: 6 June, McHenry Co (DF); 22 May (female), Urbana (RC).

Black-and-white Warbler

EA: **2 Apr.**, Maple Grove F.P. (fide EW); 4 Apr., Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM); 15 Apr. (2), Spfld (DB); 16 Apr., M.Arb (DRi). MC: 21, JP, 9 May (PC); 21, Spfld, 6 May (DB). LD: 9 June, Middlefork F.P. (EC); 24 May, JP (PC).

American Redstart

EA: 18 Apr. (2), Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM); 27 Apr., Urbana (RC); 3 May. JP (DL). MC: **150**, Wilmette to Chi (Rainbow Beach), 22 May (SM); 31, Spfld, 7 May (DB). LD: 2 June, Evanston (EW); 29 May (male), Spfld (DB).

Prothonotary Warbler

EA: 12 Apr. (2), Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM); 15 Apr., JP (PC); 17 Apr., Middlefork F.P. (RC). Others: 15 May, Skokie Lagoons F.P. (JSa).

Worm-eating Warbler

EA: 12 Apr., Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM); 16 Apr., LaBaugh Woods (Cook Co.) (WK); 23 Apr., Starved Rock S.P. (JMc, CMc); 23 Apr., CBG (fide RB—photo). MC: 3 (males), Green Oaks (Knox Co), 7 May (MB). LD: 23 May, Decatur (MD); 21 May (2) Chi (Montrose & Rainbow Beach) (CA, RH, m.ob.). Others: 12 May, Evanston (m.ob.); 9 May, Wilmette (JDo); 3 May, M.Arb (m.ob.).

Ovenbird

EA: 15 Apr., JP (HR); 18 Apr., Jackson Co (KM); 25 Apr. (2), Spfld (DB). MC: 37, JP, 9 May (PC, JMc). LD: 31 May (2), Decatur (MD); 29 May, Urbana (RC); 28 May, JP (DA).

Northern Waterthrush

EA: 15 Apr. (4), Chi/JP (*PC, RHe, m.ob); 19 Apr. (2), Union Co (TF); 21 Apr., Spfld (DB). MC: 42, Urbana, 8 May (RC); 22, JP, 9 May (PC, JMc). LD: 7 June, JP (PC); 22 May, Urbana (EC, RC et al.); 19 May, Monroe Co (KM).

Louisiana Waterthrush

EA: 24 Mar., Johnson Co (TF); 1 Apr., Starved Rock S.P. (CMc, JMc); 3 Apr., Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB); 15 Apr., Skokie Lagoons F.P. (EW). MC: 6, Pomona (Jackson Co), 18 Apr. (KM); 5, Sanganois C.A., 4 Apr. (KR). LD: 23 May (singing male), Decatur (MD); 12 May, Evanston (JDo).

Kentucky Warbler

EA: 14 Apr., Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM); 15 Apr., Chi (RH); 26 Apr., Spfld (DB). MC: 4, Sangamon Co, 7 May (DB). LD (north): 24 May, McHenry Co (DF).

Connecticut Warbler

EA: 9 May, Wilkinson Marsh (De Kalb Co) (RF); 14 May, White Heath (RC, RW, EC). MC: 3, JP, 21 May (RH); 3, Decatur, 27 May (MD). LD: 7 June, JP (PC); 29 May, Urbana (RC et al.).

Mourning Warbler

EA: 7 May, Reavis Prairie (Mason Co) (KR); 10 May, Union Co (TF); 11 May, Starved Rock S.P. (CMc, JMc). MC: 20, Wilmette to Chi (Rainbow Beach), 22 May (SM); 5, Argenta (Macon Co), 17 May (MD). LD: 12-14 June, Evanston (EW); 27 May, Urbana (RC); 21 May, Germantown (Clinton Co) (KM); 20 May (2), Johnson Co (TF).

Common Yellowthroat

EA: 12 Apr., Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM); 15 Apr. (male), Sang.L (DB); 15 Apr., Matanzas Prairie (Mason Co) (KR); 16 Apr., JP (PC). MC: 33, Union Co, 23 Apr. (KM); 32, JP, 9 May (PC, JMc); 19, Sangamon Co, 7 May (DB).

Hooded Warbler

EA: **15 Apr.**, Chi (RH); 16 Apr. (female), Chi (CP); 16 Apr., Union Co (CS); 16 Apr. (female), Lodge Park (RC); 17 Apr., Chi (CA). MC: 3 (males), JP, 9 May (PC, TS); 3, Palos, 7 May (WS). LD: 18 May, Dan Wright Woods (Lake Co) (SH); 15 May (male), Champaign Co (RC).

Wilson's Warbler

EA: 26 Apr., JP SF); 1 May, Urbana (RC). MC: **77**, Wilmette to Chi (Rainbow Beach), 22 May (SM); 7, Spfld, 7 May (DB). LD: 30 May, JP (KC); 24 May (4), Urbana (RC); 20 May, Johnson Co (TF).

Canada Warbler

EA: 4 May, Sanganois C.A. (KR); 13 May, CBG (LB). MC: 25, Wilmette to Chi (Rainbow Beach), 22 May (SM); 5, Urbana, 15 May (RC). LD: 3 June, Evanston (EW); 30 May (male), Spfld (DB); 19 May, Union Co (TF).

Yellow-breasted Chat

EA: 18 Apr., Union Co (KM); 29 Apr. (male), Sang.L (DB); 1 May, Ryerson C.A. (DD). MC: 5, Homer L (Champaign Co), 22 May (RC). LD (north): 27 May, JP (HR).

Summer Tanager

EA: **16-17 Apr.**, LaBaugh Woods (Cook Co.) (WK, m.ob.); 16 Apr., Union Co (TF); 21 Apr. (male), Spfld (DB); 24 Apr., se. Du Page Co. (MM); 26 Apr. (female), JP (SF, PC). LD: 30 May (male), Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (RC); 21 May, Chi (Montrose) (fide RB). Others: 8 May, n. Chi (fide RB); 11 May, **McHenry Co** (DF); 15 May (female), JP (HR).

Scarlet Tanager

EA: 16 Apr., Union Co (TF); 18 Apr., Fox Ridge S.P. (BH et al.); 25 Apr., Palos (CT). MC: 9, Spfld, 7 May (DB); 5, Jackson Co, 22 Apr. (KM). LD: 25 May, JP (PC); 20 May, Chi (WS, EW).

Northern Cardinal

MC: 43, Spfld, 15 Apr. (DB); 23, CONWR, 9 Apr. (KM).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak

EA: 18 Apr., Jackson Co (KM); 21 Apr. (2 male), Spfld (DB); 24 Apr., I & M Canal (La Salle Co (CMc, JMc); 25 Apr., M.Arb (m.ob.). MC: 35, Sangamon Co, 7 May (DB); 23, JP, 9 May (PC, JMc). LD: 28 May, Evanston (EW); 15 May, Franklin Co (TF).

Blue Grosbeak

EA: 25 Apr. (male), Johnson Co (TF); 5 May, Scrub Oak Prairie (Mason Co) (KR); 6 May (male), w. Will Co. (JM). MC: 4, Union Co, 4 May (TF et al.). Others (north): 13 May, **M.Arb** (*CA); 14 May, Joliet Arsenal (CA); 14 May (male), Mahomet (RC, RW, EC); 30 May, SRSF (RP).

Indigo Bunting

EA: 13 Apr., Charleston (fide BH); 14 Apr., Pine Hills (Union Co) (KM); 22 Apr., M.Arb (JNa). MC: 30, Spfld, 6 May (DB). LD: 29 May (pr.), Evanston (EW).

Dickcissel

EA: 16 Apr., Kinmundy (Marion Co) (KR); 29 Apr., Sang.L (DB).

Rufous-sided Towhee

EA: 20 Feb., Urbana (RC). MC: 9, Spfld, 7 May (DB); 9, CONWR, 9 Apr. (KM). LD: 13 May, CBG (LB); 10 May, Wilmette (EW).

American Tree Sparrow

MC: 130, Sangamon Co, 3 Mar. (DB). LD: 5 May, JP (KC).

Chipping Sparrow

EA: 22 Mar., Johnson Co (TF); 1 Apr., JP (PC); 1 Apr., Spfld (DB). MC: 30, Urbana, 18 Apr. (RC); 17, Jackson Co, 12 Apr. (KM); 10, JP, 5 May (PC).

Clay-colored Sparrow

EA: **25 Apr.**, Chi (RH); 27 Apr., CNC (KW); 27 Apr., Urbana (RC). LD: 22 May, Chi (JSa); 6 May, Banner (Fulton Co) (KR).

Field Sparrow

EA: 10 Mar. (male), Spfld (DB); 28 Mar., JP (KC). MC: 20, Spfld, 14 Apr. (DB); 16, JP, 16 Apr. (PC).

Vesper Sparrow

EA: 3 Mar., Shelbyville (MD); 6 Apr. (4), M.Arb (m.ob.).

Lark Sparrow

EA: 16 Apr. (2), Spfld (DB); 17 Apr., Urbana (RC); 19 Apr., Jackson Co (TF). MC: 8, Braidwood, 6 May (JM). LD: 15 May, e. Moultrie Co (RC). Others: 14-31 May+ (pr.), **IBSP** (AS, DJ); 24 Apr., Camargo (RC, RW).

Savannah Sparrow

EA: 3 Mar., Shelbyville (MD); 8 Apr. (3), CBG (LB). MC: 37, CBG, 24 Apr. (LB); 31, Decatur, 7 May (MD); 20, Pulaski Co, 30 Apr. (TF). LD: 25 May, Evanston (EW); 22 May, West Frankfort (LS).

Grasshopper Sparrow

EA: 25 Mar., Matanzas Prairie (Mason Co) (KR); 16 Apr., JP (PC); 18 Apr., Chi (RH). MC: 6, Spfld, 27 May (DB); 6, Franklin Co, 17-18 May (LS). LD: 21 May, CBG (LB, DJ).

Henslow's Sparrow

EA: 13 Apr., Clin.L (RC); 25 Apr., Chi (RH). MC: 6, GLPSP, 20 May (CMc, JMc). LD: 9 May, sw. Cass Co. (DB, VK et al.); 4 May, Saline Co (TF et al.). Others: 15 Apr., Matanzas Prairie (Mason Co) (KR); 16 Apr., Spfld (DB).

Le Conte's Sparrow

EA: 7 Mar., Sang.L (DB). MC: 7, Sang.L, 14 Apr. (DB). LD: 10 May, JP (LL); 9 May, Beardstown (DB). Others: 25 Apr, Wilmette (EW); 7 May, Lodge (Piatt Co) (*CJ).

Sharp-tailed Sparrow

EA: 7 May, Decatur (*MD, *RP). LD: **2 June**, Chi (Bird Sanctuary) (RH); 21 May, Sang.L (DB); 16 May, Rockford (*BG).

Fox Sparrow

EA: 19 Feb., Spfld (DB); 20 Mar. (4), M.Arb (m.ob.). MC: 79, JP, 9 Apr. (PC); 35, Urbana, 10 Apr. (RC et al.). LD: 2 May, JP (KC); 15 Apr., Sangamon Co (DB); 8 Apr., Pomona (Jackson Co) (KM).

Song Sparrow

EA: 18 Feb., Evanston (EW). MC: **166**, JP, 21 Mar. (PC); 90, Franklin Co, 27 Feb. (LS).

Lincoln's Sparrow

EA: **15 Apr.**, Evanston (EW); 18 Apr., Spfld (DB). MC: 17, Chi, 20 May (EW, WS); 12, Macon Co, 7 May (MD). LD: 28 May (3), JP (KC); 23 May, Spfld (DB).

Swamp Sparrow

EA: 19 Feb., JP (PC). MC: 45, JP, 16 Apr. (PC); 44, Sangamon Co. 14 Apr. (DB). LD: 25 May, JP (KC); 7 May (6), Sangamon Co (DB).

White-throated Sparrow

EA: 29 Mar. (5), Spfld (DB); 8 Apr., JP (PC). MC: 300, Urbana, 24 Apr. (RC); 112, JP, 26 Apr. (PC). LD: 5 June (male), Palos (CT); 1 June, JP (PC); 24 May, Spfld (DB); 7 May, Clinton Co (KM).

White-crowned Sparrow

EA: 27 Mar., Spfld (DB); 24 Apr., CBG (LB); 24 Apr., JP (CP, GWi). MC: 221, Macon Co, 7 May (MD); 136, Chi, 11 May (EW, JDo). LD: 12 June, JP (GSc); 6 June, Chi (Calumet Park) (MG); 18 May, Spfld (DB); 10 May, O'Fallon (KM). Others: "Gambelii", 7 May, JP (PC).

Dark-eyed Junco

MC: 93, JP, 21 Mar. (PC); 40, Spfld, 21 & 24 Mar. & 6 Apr. (DB). LD: **1 June**, Chi (Olive Park) (CP); **28 May**, McHenry Co (DF); **21 May (2)**, Glenview (JSa). Others: "Oregon" Junco, 21 Mar. JP (PC).

Lapland Longspur

MC: 1000+, Malta (De Kalb Co), 23 Mar. (RF); 500, Sangamon Co, 4 Mar. (DB). LD: 6-7 May (3), Victoria (MB); 27 Apr. (40), n. De Kalb Co (RF). Others: 23 Apr.(3), Fermi (m.ob.)

Smith's Longspur

EA: 14 Mar., Williamsville (Sangamon Co) (DB); 14 Mar. (3), Natrona (Mason Co) (KR). MC: 75+, Rantoul, 27 Mar. (RC). LD: 20 Apr. (2), Champaign Co (RC); 20 Apr. (5), Spfld (DB). Others: 9 Apr., **Chi** (Wilson Ave. Boat Launch) (SP).

Snow Bunting

MC: 50, LCNP, 13 Mar. (CMc, JMc). LD: 31 Mar. (3), se. La Salle Co (JMc, CMc).

Bobolink

EA: 24 Apr. (46), Pulaski Co (TF); 29 Apr., Herget Bottoms (Mason Co) (KR); 30 Apr., McHenry Co (DF). MC: 60+, Clinton Co, 7 May (KM); 29, Somonauk (La Salle Co), 17 May (DS); 20, Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co), 5 May (RC et al.). LD (south): 18 May (female), Spfld (DB); 4 May, Union Co (TF).

Lark Sparrow, 29 May 1994, Bath, Illinois. Photo by Dennis Oehmke.

Red-winged Blackbird

EA: 5 Feb., Spfld (DB); 18 Feb. (2), Glencoe (LB); 18 Feb., Wilmette (EW). MC: 30,000, Spfld, 8 Mar. (DB); 30,000 (roost), LCal, 6 Mar. (WM). Others: 380+, Evanston, 27 Apr. (EW).

Eastern Meadowlark

EA: 16 Feb., Sangamon Co (DB); 21 Feb., MM (m.ob.). MC: 20, Bond Co, 19 Mar. (KM).

Western Meadowlark

EA: 6 Mar., La Salle Co (JMc, CMc); 7 Mar., Spfld (DB); 1 Apr., Sauget (St. Clair Co) (KM). LD: 7 May, McHenry Co (DF); 1 May, Sauget (KM).

Yellow-headed Blackbird

EA: 15 Apr. (male), Spfld (DB); 16 Apr., Wadsworth (SH). MC: 9, LCal, 7 May (WM). LD: 18 May (male), Wilkinson Marsh (De Kalb Co) (RF); 9 Ma™y, Havana (KR, MB).

Rusty Blackbird

EA: **6 Feb. (4)**, Urbana (RC); **18 Feb.**, Wilmette (EW); 20 Feb. (3), Fermi (PK). MC: 50, Spfld, 2 & 21 Mar. (DB). LD: **26 May** (female-yellow iris seen), JP (*PC); 30 Apr. (15), Franklin Co (LS).

Brewer's Blackbird

EA: 20 Feb. (female), Urbana (RC). MC: 8, Rochester, 13 Apr. (DB). Others: 18 Apr. (2), Spfld (DB); 15 Apr. (3+), Chi/JP (RH, RHe, PC); 14 Apr., CBG (LB).

Common Grackle

EA: 13 Feb. (200+), Springfield (RC); 14 Feb. (200+), Urbana (RC); 19 Feb. (3), JP (PC). MC: 30,000, Spfld, 3 Mar. (DB); 15,000+ (roost), LCal, 9 & 10 Mar. (WM).

Brown-headed Cowbird

EA: 6 Feb., Spfld (DB); 21 Feb., Fermi (PK). MC: 7000 (roost), LCal, 6 Mar. (WM); 5000, Spfld, 3 & 17 Mar. (DB). Others: 105+, Evanston, 15 Apr. (EW).

Orchard Oriole

EA: 16 Apr., Union Co (TF); 19 Apr., Urbana (RW); 25 Apr., Chi (RH). MC: 11, Jackson Co, 30 Apr. (KM); 6, Spfld, 18 May (DB). LD: 22 May, Wilmette (SM).

Northern Oriole

EA: 16 Apr., Randolph Co (KM); 20 Apr., Spfld (DB); 25 Apr., Chi (RH); 26 Apr., Downers Grove (m.ob.). MC: 25, Spfld, 6 May (DB); 18, JP, 9 May (PC, JMc); 7, Union Co, 30 Apr. (KM). LD: 23 May (female), Evanston (EW). Others: **"Bullock's" Oriole**, 7 May, Argenta (Macon Co) (*MD, *RP).

Purple Finch

EA (north): 2 Apr. (2), JP (TBi, PC). MC: 101, Johnson Co, 30 Mar. (TF); 6, Spfld, 25 Apr. (DB). LD: 20 May, Chi (EW, WS); 18 May (female), Johnson Co (TF); 9 May (2), Urbana (RW).

House Finch

Well established, most observers did not comment.

Red Crossbill

11 Mar., SRSF (KR).

White-winged Crossbill

8 Mar., SRSF (KR); 20 Mar.-5 Apr.& 17 Apr., Urbana (KHu, m.ob.).

Common Redpoll

MC: 20, Somonauk (La Salle Co), through 26 Mar. (DS); 20, Alsip, 26 Mar. (CA). LD: 11 Apr. (3), CBG (JSa). Reported from many feeders in early Mar.

Pine Siskin

MC: 30+, Urbana, all Apr. (RC). LD: 14 June, Urbana (RC); 26 May, McHenry Co (DF).

American Goldfinch

MC: 56, Jackson Co, 22 Apr. (KM); 45, Evanston, 6 May (EW); 34, Spfld, 25 Apr. (DB).

Eurasian Tree Sparrow

MC: 80, HLCA, 7 Feb. (KM); 10, Spfld, 3 Mar. & 16 Apr. (DB)

EXOTICS:

Spotted Dove

11 Mar., Evanston (EW).

INTRODUCED:

Trumpeter Swan

LD: 17 Apr. (ad.), McDonald Woods F.P. (Lake Co) (*SH, SD). Others: 10 Mar., Clin. L (MD, m.ob.).

ADDENDUM

Common Tern

30 May 1993 (subad.), Fermi (PK).

Least Flycatcher

EA: 12 Apr. 1986, M.Arb (JHa).

Red-eyed Vireo

MC: 50, Chi, 15 May 1993 (SM).

Tennessee Warbler

MC: 200, Chi, 15 May 1993 (SM).

Chipping Sparrow

MC: 150+, Urbana, 28 Apr. 1993 (RC, m.ob.).

Bobolink

MC: 150, Chi, 15 May 1993 (SM).

CORRIGENDUM, Fall 1993

Prairie Falcon records for Cook County should be 3rd and 4th, resp., not 1st and 2nd.

Some records not included in this report are scheduled for review by the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee and may be included in an addenda of a future report.

Season	Date reports due to FIELD NOTES EDITOR
WINTER SEASON	
1 December - 28 February	**7 March**
SPRING MIGRATION	
1 March - 31 May	**7 June**
BREEDING SEASON	
1 June - 31 July	**7 August**
FALL MIGRATION	
1 August - 30 November	**7 December**

Send winter season notes to:

Robert Danley, 2201 Clay Street, Murphysboro, IL 62966.

Send fall and spring migration notes to:

Robert Chapel, 306 1/2 West California, Urbana, IL 61801.

Send breeding season notes to:

Vernon M. Kleen, Avian Ecology Program, Natural Heritage Division, 524 S. Second St. Springfield, IL 62706.

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The Upstart Crow/Philip Haebler
Wild Birds Unlimited/Dean Bolton and Helen Taylor

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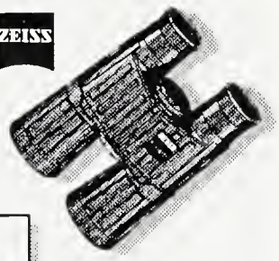

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